

# THE AMERICAN

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**Week of October 20th.****BROAD STREET THEATRE:** Julia Marlowe in Repertoire.**GRAND OPERA HOUSE:** Carl Streitmann and the Amberg Opera Company.**CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE:** Cora Tanner in "One Error."**ARCH STREET THEATRE:** "Two Old Cronies."**WALNUT STREET THEATRE:** Donnelly and Girard, "Natural Gas."**NEW PARK THEATRE:** Elsie Leslie and Prince and Pauper.**CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE:** De Wolf Hopper in "Castles in the Air."



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## DELAMATER MEANS QUAY.

### THE CANDIDATE.

For Governor of Pennsylvania, GEORGE W. DELAMATER.

### THE PLATFORM.

"For the chairman of our National Committee, M. S. Quay, we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign. As a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, under two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrage of his fellow-citizens, and as Senator of the United States, he has won and retains our respect and confidence."

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE progress of the canvass in Pennsylvania has had the effect of alarming Mr. Cameron, of "rattling" Mr. Quay, and of shaking up Mr. Delamater so that he has pretty much lost his head. As for the so-called "Chairman," Andrews, the apprehension that he will be defeated for Senator in Crawford county has deprived him of such abilities in political management as he was alleged to possess. All authorities coincide that Mr. Quay is now in charge of his own campaign, that Andrews is a mere figure-head, and that Collector Cooper is engaged in the work of watching the interests of Mr. Cameron, and disbursing his money for the election of a Legislature favorable to his return to the Senate. The evidence that Mr. Quay had grown desperate and would "trade everything," including Mr. Cameron's Legislature, in order to secure his own personal "vindication" by the election of Delamater, compelled the bringing forward of Mr. Cooper, who, Mr. Cameron evidently thinks, is to be depended on as a watchman over the Quay bureau in this critical time.

That Mr. Quay will sell out anybody and everybody to carry Delamater, nobody doubts who knows the man. And by this time he must certainly be very well known. It is a most natural and reasonable precaution on the part of Mr. Cameron to have a watch placed over him, and especially to make provision that the large sum which he, (Mr. C.) proposes to expend to secure a Legislature in his favor, shall not be diverted to other uses by Mr. Quay. The daily newspapers represent this corruption fund as reaching the immense figures of \$100,000, but we may be permitted to doubt whether it is so much as that. If it be, however, Mr. Cameron can charge up a large part of it to the same account as that which contains the item of the advances he made, in 1880, to protect the deficit in the State Treasury.

THAT the effort in Mr. Delamater's behalf is now to be made one of bluster in the open, and of bribery and corruption underhand, appears from the evidence gathered in all quarters. The very extensive movement of Republicans in all parts of the State to vote for Mr. Pattison, "for the honor of Pennsylvania," has made it plain even to Mr. Quay that only by some extraordinary influence can he possibly carry Mr. Delamater through. If great purchases of Democratic votes could be made this might serve, or if such "deals" as are now proposed with the rival Democratic candidates, (Mr. McAleer and Mr. Vaux), for Congress in the 3d district were practicable everywhere, they might answer the purpose; but the Democratic party is well in line throughout the State, and is not going to deal with Quayism after the manner of the bargains in this city last year. The use of money, therefore, to reach individual voters, to buy "workers," to hire repeaters, and to corrupt election officers, is about the only resource left to a clique of political gamblers who have been accustomed to rely on the apathy of the people and who are now surprised by their activity.

In his address at York, last week, Mr. Emery, the Chairman of the Independent Republican State Committee, stated that it was the common understanding in Crawford county, derived from the followers of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Delamater, whose boasts had given the cue, that no less a sum than \$20,000 was to be expended in that county in behalf of those candidates. This, we judge, is the most extensive corruption ever attempted in Pennsylvania.

MR. EMERY in his recent speech at Bradford referred to the course of Mr. Delamater, in Crawford county, in 1884, charging that he deserted, or betrayed, the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, Captain Morris, a badly-wounded soldier, because the latter would not promise to deposit all the county funds in his bank. The statements of fact in relation to this matter are not pleasant reading, but they are unfortunately so involved in the discussion of Mr. Delamater's case that they cannot be thrown out. The affidavit of Captain Morris, just now made public, appears to give a plain and simple narrative, and makes it certain that (1) Mr. Delamater, before election, asked a pledge from him in regard to the deposits; (2) that he refused it; (3) that then Mr. Delamater gave him no hearty support; (4) that the Democratic candidate for Treasurer was elected, though Crawford county, that year, had 1,600 Republican majority; (5) and that he, the Democrat, being so elected, did deposit the county funds with Mr. Delamater. With these facts established, it hardly seems necessary to concern ourselves whether the case is still worse, or not. Mr. Delamater, it seems, breaks down his party ticket, when he chooses, and for reasons which are in the highest degree discreditable. How he expects to discipline Republicans who now cut him because he is identical with Quayism must be left to the explanation of those who love darkness better than light.

THE death of Mr. Justice Miller of the National Supreme Court is one of the severest losses that august body has sustained in our generation. He was a man of the loftiest integrity, of the soundest American instincts, and of a shrewdness of judgment which gave him rank as a judge above men like Stanley Matthews, who surpassed him in legal erudition. He strongly impressed himself on the other members of the bench, especially when constitutional questions were at stake; and no man since Marshall has had so much to do with determining the authorized interpretation of that document. Although Anti-Slavery from his boyhood, which was spent in Kentucky, and a Republican from the organization of the party, he was a man who rose above all mere partisanship, and was equally loved and respected by men of both parties. His appointment was a monument of the sagacity of President Lincoln; and his twenty-eight years of service earned for him the honor of the American people. His address as the orator at the commemoration of the Constitutional Convention will always be remembered by those who heard it as worthy of a great occasion.

THE St. Louis *Republic* has managed to surpass even the New York dailies in its unscrupulous abuse of the new Tariff, and has made itself responsible for the statement that sixty Trusts have been formed by the manufacturers to put up prices since the new law became certain of passing. When challenged to name them, the *Republic* sneaked out of its own allegation. It could only say that it had found mention of a large number of combinations in the newspapers; but of the quality of its authorities it gave its readers no means to judge. The truth is that it has become a favorite amusement with the Free Trade newspapers to allege the existence of a Trust for the control of any industry they happen

to dislike. Again and again the *Times* of New York has spoken of a Steel-Rail Trust, when in fact even the annual conference to agree on a reasonable price for that commodity was abandoned years ago, and the business has been one in which prices are determined in the open market.

On the other hand it would be quite easy for these critics to enumerate far more than sixty establishments which have been begun or re-opened or enlarged to meet the new and favorable conditions for manufacture which the Tariff creates.

As might have been expected, the Democrats of New England are the first to throw off the mask and avow themselves on the Free Trade side of the great economic controversy. The nomination of David A. Wells as their candidate in the Norwich District of Connecticut and that of Dr. William Everett in the Sixth Massachusetts District now represented by Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge are manly acts. Neither of these gentlemen makes any profession of being aught but a Free Trader, and their selection as the candidates of the party has a significance quite apart from any chance of their being elected.

Dr. Everett, the son of Edward Everett, is the typical Mugwump of Massachusetts. He does not reside in the district, but a change in the Massachusetts law makes this a matter of indifference, as it ought to be everywhere. He hates the Republican party and its fiscal policy with all the energy of a pervert, and he has never hesitated to avow his support of Free Trade pure and simple. Mr. Wells is probably the most over-rated man in America, which is saying a very great deal. He obtained the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the instance of Mr. Stephen Colwell and Mr. Henry C. Carey, to whom he was represented as a Protectionist. If he ever was so, there is no evidence of the fact; and he employed the post thus obtained to attack our protective policy with a bitterness only exceeded by his inaccuracy. Some of his figures as to labor and wages, with his inferences made from them, are staple jests of statistical literature. He fully expected to obtain high place under Mr. Tilden, if the latter had been elected to the Presidency. But faithfully as he has served the Free Trade cause, the only office he ever got was from the Protectionists.

NEW YORK professes to have satisfied herself of the inaccuracy of the Census of 1890 to the extent of finding 144,384 uncounted people in that city. As every enumerator was paid in proportion to the number of names he reported, it will be wise to take this big number with a grain of salt. In some cases the recount is manifestly dishonest. Thus the Second Ward of New York is put at a much higher figure than Mr. Porter gives in his published report. But the decline of population in that ward has been very steady, and the statistics of school attendance are such as fully to justify the lower figures. In 1880 the population was 1,012, with a school attendance of 159. Although the attendance has fallen off to little more than one third, Mr. Porter reports a reduction of only ten per cent. Yet even this does not satisfy the local newspapers and the political leaders, as every decline in the down-town wards means reduced representation for the Democracy in Congress and the State Legislature.

That the Census of 1890 is inaccurate is certainly as true as of all its ten predecessors. No enumeration such as this can be well conducted with a "scratch" body of enumerators, who are chosen without any training or preparation for their work, and who are such as can be had for a poorly paid and temporary job. What we need is a permanent Census bureau, with superintendents in charge of large districts, and the work of enumeration going on all through the decade. Such a bureau hardly would be guilty of the stupidity of taking the Census at the very time of year when the dislocation of the population is greatest, and thousands of people are living "out of town."

THE political situation in New York city really promises the overthrow of the Tammany domination, if the other wing of the

Democracy and the Republicans can be got to act up to their pledges. They have agreed to give a united support to a city ticket selected by the Municipal Reform Association, while Tammany Hall has put in nomination a straight ticket of its own, with Mayor Grant at its head. We must give the Association credit for having managed the preliminaries of the contest with admirable good sense. The half-dozen citizens who set the movement in operation seem to have taken practical politicians into their confidence from the first, and to have avoided the mistakes commonly made in managing the several stages. They also have made a good selection for mayor, as Mr. Scott is one of the few men who are practically familiar with the working of the city government, who also has a clean record as regards both probity and ability. He has filled several places under the City government, and has been on boards whose record is none of the cleanest. But his own record has stood the searching examination to which the Association subjected it. They are satisfied that in every position he has been the faithful guardian of the public interests, and a man above reproach.

It is notable to what an extent the clergy of New York have been enlisted in the effort to overthrow bad government in that City. Indeed, Dr. Heber Newton, a son of Philadelphia, may be said to have been the originator of the whole movement. In our own city there has been a similar uprising of the Protestant ministers for the overthrow of Quayism. They are largely represented on the list of public protestants against the election of Mr. Delamater, and among the speakers at the Independent meetings. Last Sunday morning Mr. May of the First Unitarian Church gave his congregation a masterly statement of the moral and political issues pending in the struggle, and he has been asked to repeat it before a larger audience and to permit of its publication. We do not observe that the Quay managers have been able to enlist the aid of many ministers.

THE straight-out Democrats of South Carolina have decided on putting into the field a ticket of their own in opposition to that nominated through the State Convention by the Farmers' Alliance. In fact they hardly can help themselves, as they always have prided themselves on their strict adherence to the *laissez faire* principle in government, and the Alliance represents a revolt against that principle of the most decided nature. Worse than any Tariff legislation is the proposal to convert the national Government into a general dealer and commission agent for the benefit of such farmers as find they have a surplus of produce on hand. The Alliance is not only not Democratic, but it goes away beyond Republicans in the measure of government activity in the industrial sphere it would sanction. It is a semi-Socialist party, against which both the old parties may very well unite their forces should that be necessary. And exactly that is what is about to take place in South Carolina. The Republicans and the old-fashioned Democrats are to unite in the support of the ticket selected by the latter.

This has raised a cry from Mr. Tillman and his friends that the bolting Democrats are imperiling "white supremacy" in the State, as the support of the colored Republicans will entitle them to some kind of recognition from the new combination, if it should succeed. Worse still, they say, it will imperil the election of Democrats to Congress by giving the negroes the chance to register their whole vote, and also giving them such advantages for casting it as they have not enjoyed for a decade and more. So the party quarrel has thrown the politics of the State into a confusion which promises to work some good for the disfranchised majority.

THE meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Chicago was a memorable one as helping to a solution of the vexed question of the qualifications to be required of candidates for the mission field. The Board has been forced to effect a new departure in the matter by its financial condition.



There has been such a falling-off in the receipts from gifts and legacies as has obliged the Prudential Committee to draw heavily upon funds regarded as of a permanent nature. Even these were promising to be speedily exhausted, and then nothing would be left but to contract the foreign missionary operations of a denomination growing rapidly in wealth and increasing in numbers. With this fact before it, the last meeting of the Board appointed a committee to reach some kind of compromise which would satisfy those churches which thought that Andover and its graduates had been hardly dealt with. The report of this committee was kept secret until its reading at Minneapolis, and it made something of a sensation. It showed that while the churches had increased from 3,745 to 4,689 since 1880, and their membership from 384,332 to 491,985,—with a corresponding increase in the gifts to the other societies deriving their income from the denomination,—there has been no proportional increase in the gifts and contributions to the work of the Board. Nothing but liberal drafts upon two bequest funds have saved its treasury from large deficits.

To meet the dissatisfaction in the churches which has led to this falling-off in support, the Committee proposed a series of changes in the method of appointing missionaries. They amounted to a deposition of Secretary Alden from his office of chief-inquisitor into the soundness of applicants, to the exclusion of specific questions as to their acceptance of the theory that probation ends with death, and to the requirement that all examinations of applicants beyond the most general inquiry shall be conducted by the Prudential Committee itself in the presence of their friends, or at least by a sub-committee composed in part of laymen. A more direct slap to the gentlemen who have been managing this part of the work of the Board could not have been administered; and the majority of the corporate members must have swallowed it with a very wry face. It was no wonder that they put upon the record that they did not hold themselves responsible for the body of the Report even in adopting its concluding recommendations, and that they voted an expression of their confidence in Mr. Alden and his associates. But the dose had to be swallowed, and it was. If interpreted by the Prudential Committee in accordance with its plain intention, it will bring peace. But there are loop-holes for them to make the new arrangement work as badly as the old, and thus to prolong a controversy which has given the Board a serious set-back in its work.

THE Committee appointed by the Presbyterian Assembly to report on the proposed revision of the Westminster Confession has been meeting in Pittsburg, and has discussed all the clauses of the document mentioned in the action taken by the Presbyteries. They will be able to make some kind of report to the next Assembly, which will send the changes recommended to the Presbyteries for their approval. But no changes that are likely to pass the Assembly and the Presbyteries are at all likely to abate the dissatisfaction with the Confession which has arisen not more among the ministers than the members of the Church. What is needed is such a revision as the frontiersman's gun got, when she had a "new lock, stock, barrel, and trigger."

The whole document is out of harmony with the religious life and faith of our age,—far more so indeed than the confessions of the previous century, such as the Confession of Augsburg, the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England, the Heidelberg Catechism, and the old Scotch Confession of 1560, which John Knox drafted. The era between the close of the Reformation and the Puritan revolt was one of theological decay in the Reformed churches, as theology became scholastical and "the idol Aristotle," whom Luther had tried to overthrow, was set up again in the sanctuary. For great and inspiring leaders, with a genuine insight into spiritual things, the seventeenth century substituted clever disputants and syllogizers, whose system-making robbed the message of the Church of its vitality in the interest of mere logical completeness. Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus were fairly outdone by the disputants on both sides of the controversy

with the old Church; and Douay and Sedan waged drawn battles over the issue whether it was a damnable act of unbelief to doubt the statement in the Apocrypha that Tobit's dog wagged his tail. It was men of that type who drew up the Confession which the Kirk so unhappily substituted for the work of Knox; and their work has been a burden to tender consciences ever since.

The American Church seeks to avoid this by "an elastic formula" for signing the Confession; and President Patten goes so far in this matter of elasticity as to declare that nobody is bound by more than is contained "within the four corners of the document." This is a canon which would justify Dr. Samuel Clarke's Arian subscription to the English Prayer-Book, and Dr. Newman's Roman Catholic subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles as defended in "Tract No. XC." Insincerity of this kind must carry with it its own punishment, as it is the most dangerous enemy to religious growth. A Church should have a confession of faith which is the accurate expression of its conscience, not of the doctrinal beliefs of men of another age and another way of thought.

THE Canadian government has complied with the requirements of our new Tariff in removing the export duty it has been collecting on lumber sent us. The Tariff reduces the duty on sawn lumber, leaving saw-logs still on the Free List. But it does so on the condition that the country from which the lumber comes shall impose no export duty. Thus our duty is lowered and that of Canada is abolished at one stroke. For several years the Dominion Government has been urging the reduction of our lumber duties, whenever it got the ear of any American it supposed to have influence in Washington. It was suspected that its object was to pocket the duty in the shape of either higher royalty on the cutting of lumber, as it owns all the forests, or in that of an export duty. The latter was imposed very recently. American lumber dealers will watch with interest to find whether the royalty is raised. But if it be, it will fall equally on consumers on both sides of the border.

The new American Tariff enters into the party politics of Canada, as the Liberals assert with some show of truth that the Tory Government of Sir John Macdonald is directly responsible for its severity towards Canada. Certainly if the Ottawa Government had been more hospitable to the suggestion of an unlimited reciprocity under a common Tariff, the present situation of both American legislation and opinion would be different from what it is. But we do not remember that any leader of the Liberal party declared himself favorable to that proposal. Some of their newspapers were quite ready for an unlimited reciprocity, but not for the common Tariff, which is an indispensable part of that proposal. We certainly have no intention of converting Canada into a *Zona Libra* for the benefit of British smugglers.

SOME of the Canadian newspapers call upon England to devise some kind of retaliation on the parts of the new Tariff which affect Canada, on the ground that they aim at detaching the Dominion from the British Empire, and "annexing it to the United States." We doubt if such an idea ever entered the minds of any of the authors of the bill. It is not unnatural that Canada should think we are constantly acting with reference to the possibilities of extending our area northward to the Pole. It is only an illustration of "the importance of a country to itself" that it thinks so. But in point of fact the average American, whether in Congress or out of it, only recalls the existence of Canada when something occurs to bring it distinctly to his mind. And as for "extending Freedom's area" by annexing the Dominion, he generally feels that he has quite enough of the earth's surface to look after, and that he does not want to add the problems presented by the province of Quebec to the national puzzle-box. Let our friends sleep soundly. They may leave Canada out of doors all night without any danger from us.

EVER since Brazil became the sixth of the republican "United States" of this continent, the world has been watching to discover what kind of a republic it meant to be. The fuller reports of the elections which reach us by mail seem to show that Chili rather than America is the model she means to follow. In Chili monarchy is not so much abolished as "put into commission." There is a strongly organized political Ring which saves the people the trouble of selecting their executive and the members of the national legislature by designating who is to be chosen; and thus far the arrangement has worked pretty smoothly. It is, in fact, a full development of the "Boss" system of the American Republic, carried out without danger from "kickers," Independents, and the like. As a matter of sociological development Chili is well worthy of our study as showing exactly to what one kind of party administration would be sure to lead us, were it not for the periodical revolts of the reason and conscience of the American people.

In Brazil the opponents of the party now in possession of the government seem to have found that it was altogether useless to make an effort to overthrow it. Not much above half the voters took the trouble to go to the polls, as the leading men of the opposition notified them that it was not worth while. All the machinery of the election was in the hands of the executive at Buenos Ayres, and all the election officers were its partisans and officials. The election was about as fair as any in our own Mississippi or South Carolina, and the government candidates generally obtained triumphant majorities. Very few of the opposition candidates were elected, and the new Parliament will be composed mainly of young men of no political experience,—*café* orators, poets, and the like,—who will give Brazil such a government as their class once gave France. The *Rio News* says that "the opposition had been frightened from the field."

GIVING "leg-bail" is never a dignified proceeding, and we fail to see any element in the Irish situation which makes the escape of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon from Tipperary to France less undignified than it would be in any ordinary case. It is useless to appeal to the escapes of Mazzini and other patriots from Austrian rule as precedents. That was from the rule of a power which showed no regard for the opinion of the civilized world. The contention of the Home Rule party always has been that English public opinion, when properly appealed to, would secure justice to Ireland without fighting. A Nationalist who utterly denied that might be justified in treating the Irish Government as Mazzini treated that of the Tedeschi in Italy. But a Home Ruler, who has committed himself to the principle of parliamentary agitation, has abandoned his right to run off to parts unknown and leave his bailsmen to settle with the Government. Nothing but some urgent practical necessity should justify the act, and there is no evidence of such a necessity in this case. The relief needed from America for the sufferers by the impending famine could have been had all the easier if these gentlemen had stood their ground and taken the consequences of the very unfair trial they were undergoing at the hands of Mr. Balfour's "removeables."

As to the famine, the latest cue of the Castle Government and its organs is to deny what nobody ever asserted, viz., that there is going to be a general famine on the scale of that in the winter of 1846-47. In fact nobody knows how extensive it will be, and no one is competent to speak of more than the district which has come under his own observation. But we observe that residents of the western counties, whatever their politics, speak of the presence of suffering in their own neighborhoods, and the prospect of much more before the winter is over. Even the Government admits as much by opening relief-works in several of those counties.

FRANCE is again alarmed at the slow increase of its population. In a paper read by M. Levasseur before the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, it is shown that the republic holds the lowest place among the European nations in this respect. Norway heads the lists with an increase annually of 13.9 in the thou-

sand. Then follow in order the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. France has but an increase of 2.3 in the thousand, Hungary coming next with 4.1 increase. M. Levasseur argues that the difference is not determined by infrequency of births, as Hungary has the largest number to the thousand. He attributes it to longevity in a still higher degree, as the Norwegian death-rate is the lowest in Europe, and Norway is the country of very aged people beyond all others. Our readers may recall Jorgen Moe's "folk-tale" of the traveler finding the great-great-grandfather of the family shrunk in a living anatomy, and hanging up in a hunting-horn on the house-wall. In France there has been some gain in this respect, in spite of the spread of absinthe-drinking and similar vices. Else the birth-rate would not have balanced the death-rate.

THE debates in the congress of German Socialists at Halle indicates what a change of both temper and of programme has occurred to the party within a decade. The lapse of the laws for the suppression of the Socialist agitation has put the party in a position to carry on its propaganda by open and lawful means; and the sympathetic attitude of the young Emperor has impressed many of its members with the conviction that it is not necessary to make an alliance with the Anarchists for the overthrow of government by violence. As a consequence the party has been sloughing off its extremists, and has settled down to a course of parliamentary agitation for the removal of the wrongs which depress the laboring classes. They decline to accept the small measure of State Socialism which Bismarck agreed to as in any degree a satisfaction of their claims. But they wish to stand on a footing of something more than toleration with the Imperial Government, and some of them have taken pains to assure the Emperor that they have no plans in view which would affect his position or that of his dynasty. Their enemies, in their estimation, are the capitalists of the middle classes generally; and they ask at present no more than the fullest rights to associated labor to contend with the capitalist and the *entrepreneur* for a fair division of the earnings of labor and capital.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

NEW YORK.

WALL STREET has heard a great deal lately about liquidation in the foreign markets, and the selling of stocks in our market has been ascribed principally to that cause. There is no room for doubt that the condition of affairs in London and Berlin has been critical. The Bank of Germany lost about \$23,000,000 in two weeks, and the discount rate was raised to 5½ per cent., which rate was considered high enough to indicate that it could afford to lose no more. The effect was naturally bearish on the local stock speculation, and it was reflected here in an extensive selling of those securities known to be largely held in Berlin, the Villards being the most prominent. Thus the Northern Pacifics declined, and North American had a further drop. Probably their decline was due quite as much to bear attacks as the selling of long stock, because these securities have been coming on the market for some time and leading bear operators must have noted that there would be little support given them if attacked. It is understood that certain large interests on this side which had, among other holdings, a large line of North American, were forced to throw it over, and sales of 15,000 shares in two days are said to have been made for their account. The loss must have been considerable, but they are rich people and can stand it. It is also probable that the same people had a large block of Chicago Gas stock, and this went with the rest in the general clearing up. The low price to which this stock fell, and the sudden way it went, can only be accounted for on the theory of forced liquidation.

The last "settlement" on the London market was made, as appears from the cable despatches, with extreme difficulty. Rumors that some large houses were in trouble, mainly through their investments in South American securities, were cabled to Wall street, but only two failures of an unimportant character actually occurred. It was reported that the firms in trouble had been helped through, and this was undoubtedly what was done. When the settlement had been made and the crisis passed, London houses did what many firms here did after holding through the late money stringency, that is, promptly lightened their loads.



This brought a flood of stocks on our market. It was stated that 40,000 shares of various kinds of stocks were sold last Tuesday on foreign account. Louisville & Nashville was a specially heavy sufferer on this account, for detecting the foreign selling the bears attacked it fiercely and broke the price  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in one day. This fall had a most demoralizing effect on the general list, which closed on Tuesday in a weak state indicative of further decline next day. But in this there was one of those surprises which the market is occasionally treated to. Though London prices came low Wednesday morning there was a general rush to buy stocks right at the opening, so that instead of weakness and raggedness that day, which had been looked for, a rally came and prices rose all round. This buying movement was a little puzzling as to its origin. That it was a concerted affair was plainly evident, for buying orders were found to have been placed in nearly all leading stocks, and the brokers' instructions were apparently to buy as high as possible. The movement was timely, for the large bear operators had mostly covered their shorts, and the appearance of a bull force in the market again scared the small men and turned the traders into buyers of stocks, for a turn at least.

Much interest had been felt in the meeting of the Railroad managers at Chicago. When they met on Tuesday, at the call of chairman Walker of the Inter-State Association, only a few roads were represented—all that were left of this Association, whose original organization by the banking interests had been heralded as the solution of the complicated western railroad problem. There was nothing to do but adjourn again at the call of the chair, and the chair will do the best it can to get all the companies in interest to come together. Chairman Midgley's plan is to have the competitive traffic of all the roads put into a common agency, the local traffic being left to separate control as now. This has for years been the plan of President Cable of the Rock Island. Long ago he predicted that an arrangement of this kind, or something to effect the same result, would have to be resorted to if the roads were to be saved from bankruptcy. Its adoption would do away with the great army of freight solicitors, to whose ingenuity and energy the constant cutting of rates is ascribed. Other managers object to this project, and advocate an effort to get the Inter-State law amended to admit pooling. Pooling, however, never prevented demoralization of rates in the past on any system of roads it ever was tried on. But probably it was the most workable device they could adopt. It mitigated the worst effects of competition, and it worked well enough when not subjected to too severe a strain.

It was noted with some surprise in the street on the day when the selling on foreign account was apparently heaviest (Tuesday) that exchange rates declined. They should have gone up under ordinary rules. The explanation is, probably, that some of the stocks sold were held here on foreign account, and also that the foreign selling was really not as large as was supposed. Then the making of exchange against exports must be very large now, for our exports last week aggregated the extraordinarily large figure of \$16,000,000. This is pretty good proof that if we have bought largely abroad lately, in anticipation of the new Tariff, we must have sold largely; in other words, that the foreigner being able to sell us so much, has been enabled to buy the more of us. It is true we are getting our securities sent back, but this is due to special causes affecting stock speculation; while general trade, which the movement of merchandise between the two countries would represent, is still in a state of great activity. How far this liquidation in securities will go, no one can guess. It has already brought prices down lower than would have been thought possible early in the year,—lower, that is, for many leading stocks, but not all. As the market is at this writing there are some stocks quoted at prices where it would seem only inviting loss to buy them; and there are others selling so low that nothing short of a panic would make them go appreciably lower.

#### PRICES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE TARIFF.

THE New York importers are seconding the efforts of the Free Trade cliques to create alarm about the effects of the new Tariff. They furnish the opposition press with statements of the way in which the new duties "will add to the cost of goods." They omit to say to whom the goods will be higher. That they will be so to the American consumer by no means follows from an increase of duty. The effect often of imposing a protective duty is to reduce the profits of "handling" imported goods of that class to such an extent as to give the preference to the home-made article in the wholesale trade, while the retail price remains just the same. This is what has been going on in New York for more than a quarter of a century, so that houses which formerly "han-

dled" only European wares are now interested almost exclusively in the output of our own mills. The present outcry comes chiefly from merchants of foreign birth and business connections,—many of them merely commission-agents sent to America to get the manufactures of their European employers on the market under the best conditions, and not always with a just observance of our Tariff laws. Naturally they have nothing to gain from the diversion of the market from the European to the American manufacturer. *Hinc illæ lachrimæ!*

That goods are going to be higher for some time to come is not likely, or if they be it will be through clever combinations of these same importers. They have over-stocked our markets with wares which have paid only the duties prescribed by the Tariff of 1883. Do they expect to sell these at the rates they claim the duties of the new Tariff will justify? If they do it will be contrary to all past experience, and will show that the art of combination to keep up prices is as well understood by the traders as by any set of producers in the world. In all similar cases previously, over-importation has led to a fall of prices; and thanks to the Treasury Department and Collector Ehrhart, the fullest facility for over-importation was granted in New York.

That in a limited and small number of lines of production the new duties may put up prices is extremely likely and eminently desirable. "Better than a low price for an article is a fair price for it," said Mr. James Russell Lowell in arguing the case of International Copyright. Low prices are no index of general prosperity, but usually the reverse. They are the note of hard times and general depression; and the Free Trade newspapers then begin to abuse the Tariff for causing them by "over-stimulating production." Americans who are earning American wages have no right to grumble about having to buy their clothing at prices as low as it can be produced for them by American labor. So along the whole line. Protection means that we as a people are determined to be served by those whom we remunerate for their work at the same rates as we are paid ourselves. It means that so far as the resources of the country and the capacity of the people go, we are to be a self-sufficient people.

In the long run, with free domestic competition, in a country so large and with resources so complete as this, prices must be brought as low as the general level of profits and wages admits. That protective laws can maintain the former above the general level is a delusion our Free Traders, with the exception of Mr. Atkinson, still cherish. If they went to school even to their English masters they would learn the contrary. It is one of the staple arguments against Protection in English books that legislation of that kind cannot maintain prices and profits, unless it confers a monopoly like that conferred by a patent. It is a commonplace assumption of American writers on the same side that such legislation has exactly the same effect as a patent. Certainly in this case the English are sounder economists than their American disciples.

Mr. Gladstone objects that the operation of the new duties will be "attended with severe and cruel consequences to innocent persons." The word "cruel," as implying the intention of inflicting suffering, is one Mr. Gladstone would not have used if he had written more deliberately. It is likely that "severe" consequences will result to some innocent people. That is the invariable attendant of great measures of legislation. No legislator of sound judgment expects to avoid such consequences, as he knows that every law must be gauged by the preponderance of the good or the evil that attends it. Mr. Gladstone's two Irish Land laws were "attended with very severe consequences" to a multitude of "innocent persons." Yet he would not think of proposing their repeal on that ground. This is still truer of that Free Trade policy which Mr. Gladstone aided Sir Robert Peel to enact for the United Kingdom. An English Free Trader, Mr. Oswald Crawford, defending the English system, does not hesitate to declare for it that: "Political Economy is strictly in the right when it shows us the straight road to wealth. It is necessarily the shortest road, but it

leads through oppression, mourning, and woe." This is candid enough, certainly, for the opposing system, and leaves no burden on Protectionists to show that in the adjustment of industries to the new Tariff there will be absolutely no friction or inconvenience. The great change in human conditions effected by the steam-engine, the power-loom, and the sewing-machine,—with scores and scores of other such instruments,—have all had their harsh side. Can Mr. Gladstone estimate the amount of suffering caused to "innocent persons" by those changes? Let him read the late Isaac Taylor's book "The Family Pen" for an account of the distress, the absolute want of necessities, which fell upon the districts of England engaged in hand-loom-weaving when the invention of the power-loom took the bread from their mouths. And let him add to his reading Dr. Hermann Grothe's book, "*Der Einfluss des Manchesterthums auf Handwerk und Hausindustrie*" (Berlin, 1884), that he may see what suffering resulted to "innocent persons" on the continent.

It will be answered that the ultimate and preponderant results of these changes were beneficial. Very well. Just so we contend with regard to our protective policy. We are building up on this continent by our protective legislation an industrial condition whose reaction on Europe is the best possible thing for the working classes there. Just as certainly as the triumph of democratic government in the maintenance of the American Union dealt a deadly blow to personal and hereditary rule in the old world, and has forced radical changes in every section of western Europe, so the improved condition of labor in America is forcing a social revolution there, whose far-reaching consequences will be felt for the better in every laborer's home now, and will produce enormous changes hereafter. We regret any temporary suffering which may follow changes in our Tariff laws, as we are sure Mr. Gladstone would regret the still keener suffering inflicted in many cases by his Irish land legislation, if these were brought to his attention. But we must legislate for that preponderance of good which will attend our laws in the interest of the American producer. The United States has adopted, deliberately, the doctrine that its first duty is to its own people. It holds this, not merely on selfish grounds, nor simply as a patriotic principle: the American people believe, going farther, that the doctrine stands on the highest moral ground,—that the welfare of the world is best served by the maintained success and prosperity of their Republic.

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE country is interested in the political complexion of the next Congress, and Republicans especially are anxious to maintain their present majority in the House. In the face of reported threats that not one Republican member shall be permitted to come from south of Mason and Dixon's lines,—which if carried out will be fresh and overflowing reason for passing a clean-cut Election bill in December,—and in spite of the outrageous gerrymanders in Ohio, Maryland, and Kentucky, an earnest effort will be made in that behalf, and if we may believe some outgivings on the subject, the managers of the canvass on the Republican side are not without confidence in their success. The large increase in Mr. Reed's majority, with the good majorities which have been obtained elsewhere by the Republicans in the score or so of Northern districts which have held their elections, has given courage to what might otherwise have been a discouraged effort, and the anxiety shown in New York a fortnight ago over the alleged inactivity of Mr. Flower and Mr. Brice, on the Free Trade side, indicated the existence of a grave doubt in that quarter whether it was likely after all that the House majority would be shifted.

But Pennsylvania's districts, under the management of Mr. Quay, are in a shape which promises to go far toward helping the plans of the opposition. If Mr. Quay has entered into a bargain with Mr. Gorman on this point,—as is quite possible, of course,—

he can hardly do better in the way of helping to overthrow the Republican majority in the House than he has done and is doing in this State. From Philadelphia to Erie there are few districts which are in good shape for the Republicans. All along the line, all down the list, the Quay régime has had the most injurious and distracting effect on the Congressional situation. If President Harrison, after the present Congress expires, shall be obliged to suffer under the difficulties of a Democratic majority in the House for the two closing years of his Administration, he will, we trust, understand that it is Mr. Quay, the beneficiary of his patronage in Pennsylvania, to whom he is greatly indebted for that experience.

The present delegation from Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives contains 21 Republicans and only 7 Democrats. This is an extraordinary preponderance for the former. In 1888, under the stimulus of the Presidential struggle, and with the issue clearly made on the Tariff, they carried every district in Pennsylvania in which they could have hoped to win, excepting the single one of Schuylkill, (which they lost by a narrow margin), and while they carried the three close and doubtful districts, the 7th, 11th, and 12th, they won back the Erie district, which in 1886, though naturally Republican, had elected Mr. William L. Scott.

No such result as this can now be expected. The pressure of the Tariff question being removed, the distractions which Mr. Quay's policy and methods have bred in the party are having their natural evil effect. The Sixth district (Chester and Delaware) has a candidate, Mr. "Jack" Robinson, whom many Republicans cannot bring themselves to vote for, and though there was a majority in it two years ago of 6,500, the present outcome is uncertain. The Seventh district, (Montgomery and Bucks), which chose Mr. Yardley, in 1886, by over a thousand, is so far in doubt now that predictions of the result are indulged by none, though there are hundreds of Republicans who will vote for Mr. Wanger, the party candidate, while they support Mr. Pattison for Governor. They agree with THE AMERICAN that the issue of Quayism is made definite in the nomination of Mr. Delamater, and that the question of political morals turns upon the endorsement or condemnation of that nomination.

The 11th (Lackawanna) and 12th (Luzerne) districts are always close and are now in doubt. The 13th (Schuylkill) is not likely to be regained. In the 18th (Franklin and six other counties) there is serious dissension over the question of county claims to the nomination, and the present (Republican) member, Dr. Atkinson, though he had 4,716 plurality in 1888, is likely to be closely pressed. In the 20th (Cambria, Blair, Somerset, and Bedford), Mr. Quay's interfering hand and sundry distractions have made a serious muddle. In the 21st (Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson), there has been no Republican candidate nominated, and the dispute has been referred (*mirabile dictu*!) to the so-called "Chairman," Andrews. In the 25th district (Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, and Butler), there are two Republican candidates, one of them, Mr. Thomas W. Phillips, sustained by Mr. Quay, the other, Major Alexander McDowell, having almost a solid following in his own county of Lawrence. The district had in 1888, 7,155 Republican plurality, but even this large margin is in danger of being thrown away.

Looking over the field dispassionately, it would appear that the Republicans are in danger of losing at least five districts which they now hold, and have no prospect of gaining any. If Pennsylvania should make a change of ten in favor of the Democratic side of the House, it would be a sore stroke indeed for those who are hopefully endeavoring to make the next Congress Republican, and it would be a result which for the most part would be chargeable to the account of the person whom President Harrison chose to exalt in the politics of Pennsylvania, and make potential for mischief to the Republican cause. Mr. Quay's evil influence will be an important element in the defeat of the Administration majority in the House, if, unfortunately, it be defeat which is in store.



NEW ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY.<sup>1</sup>

MR. WEEDEN'S former volume, "The Social Law of Labor," excited hopes that economic literature had found in him a writer with the interest in historic sides of economic questions and the ability to deal with them, whose fruits in yet other lines of investigation would be of lasting value. These volumes on the "Economic and Social History of New England" realize that hope. They are the most important contribution that has been made to a side of American history whose importance has only begun to be appreciated; and while they are based upon an extensive study of New England documents, and deal with New England conditions, they at the same time go far to make intelligible to us the processes by which the thirteen colonies were all evolved out of the human materials the old world sent to the making of the new.

As a Rhode Islander, Mr. Weeden is most interested in the people of that small but peculiar State, and its bigger neighbor to the northward, to whom in so many respects it furnishes a strong contrast. It is these two which are central to his narrative, while Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine are not neglected. There is rather more about Rhode Island than its size would seem to entitle it to; but this was inevitable as the local sources must have been more accessible and abundant than any at a distance. But there is no disposition to exaggerate the importance of "little Rhody," and he distinctly objects to some of the myths as to the comparative importance of Newport and Boston before the War of Independence, which find favor with the former's citizens. Neither does he write in the style some Rhode Island authors have affected of the intolerance of the Puritan colony. In his view the exclusiveness of the New England colonies was essential to their success, as it was necessary to their homogeneity.

From the view which makes New England history turn upon the two poles of religious zeal and democratic town-government, Mr. Weeden strongly dissents. To the religious motive he does ascribe the immigration for the most part, although he points out exceptions to this rule. But the Pilgrim and the Puritan once landed in America found that the question of a means of living was that which pressed most decidedly upon their energies. Their economic necessities were as much a formative force in moulding the new community as their love of liberty or their Calvinistic faith. The settlers found a land in which nature, while not altogether step-motherish to her human children, yet makes large demands upon their energies. They brought to America the industrial traditions of their native country, but were obliged to modify these to meet new conditions. Fish, furs, and corn became the three staples of their trade and agriculture, and explain their outstretching toward the sea on the one side, and to the Indians on the other, and their root-taking in their homesteads between the two.

As time went on the fur-trade declined, and the Indian became less of a factor in the situation. The Puritan honestly wished to Christianize and civilize the red man. He did make him a much more productive farmer, by enabling him to substitute the iron hoe for the shell stuck on a stick. Eliot and the Mayhews made an earnest effort to Christianize him. But the Puritan had no idea of treating the savage as an equal, or of admitting him to citizenship. He saw nothing wrong in enslaving him after a war. He had just the age's notions of personal rights and of the character of human slavery. Fortunately for him, his harsher climate and the growth of a white population of laborers made the continuance of slavery impossible, and greatly limited its extension while it did exist. But the credit of this is due neither to the religion nor the democracy of New England, but to its economic conditions.

Like all the other American colonists, those of New England had no idea of becoming mere agricultural communities, and remaining dependent upon the mother-country for their supply of the more elaborate products of labor. As early as 1640 the Bay Colony had come to the discovery that there was small profit in paying for clothing and the like out of the products of farm, forest, and fishery, as had been done in the opening years of the settlement. Money ran short, as the supply was no longer kept up by an inflow of new settlers. So the making of home-spun fabrics, the tanning of leather, the building of ships, the working of the colony's supply of iron-ore, and other simple industries began to supplement and modify their farming. In accordance with the ideas of the time, the General Court of Massachusetts undertook to regulate these industries by fixing the rate of wages in each, and by compelling the women of the colony to spin and weave flax and wool. Parallel with this stretch of interference with the free choice of the people was the minute regulation of social and individual life by the churches, which "narrowed the life of the people" but "deepened it and increased its force." It is a mark of the Puritan's confidence in his theory of life as the most conform-

able to right reason that he was as active in promoting the education of the people as in providing for their edification. Even while he attempted to maintain old world ideas as to the proper dress for each class of the population, and seated them in church and college with the strictest reference to social importance, he laid the foundation of a genuine democratic equality in the common-school, which Massachusetts alone made compulsory upon all her towns.

The Restoration witnessed the effort of the English Government to realize for Great Britain the ideal of a self-sufficient empire, which has been revived lately by the advocates of "Imperial Federation." The Navigation Laws aimed not only at the suppression of the Dutch monopoly of the carrying trade, but at making the Colonies completely dependent upon England for their supply of manufactures, and of securing her the use and disposal of all their exports. These laws first brought into a clear consciousness of the popular mind the difference between the mother country's ideal of the position of her colonies and that of the colonists themselves. They began the rent in imperial sympathy which widened into the War of Independence. But they did harm to the Colonies in many respects, one being that they made illicit trade with the Spanish and French colonies almost a matter of necessity, and thus introduced a spirit of lawlessness and a disposition to excuse evasions of the laws, which was mischievous to social morals. New England indeed reaped to some extent the benefits the mother country gained from the Navigation Laws, in that it shared in the trade taken from the Dutch, and the demand for ships both in England and America kept her ship-yards busy.

From the Restoration to the accession of the House of Hanover there seems to have been a general decline of the southern colonies of New England, but one much more noticeable in Connecticut than in Massachusetts or Rhode Island. (Chandler's "Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson" and Walker's "History of the First Church in Hartford" furnish evidence of this.) The period between the English Revolution and the Peace of Utrecht was especially notable in this respect, as being "dark days" for Massachusetts and her sister colonies in other respects than the deprivation of their charters and the introduction of royal governors. It was to Maine and New Hampshire or to the Jerseys and Pennsylvania that the flood of immigration now chiefly turned, while the almost constant wars crippled commerce and furnished only the harmful substitute of privateering. At the same time there were no fresh fields of enterprise opened, and no intellectual or moral force introduced to quicken and purify social life.

The semblance of a court now established at Boston had great influence upon social life. It helped to introduce and to diffuse much that belonged to the progress of civilization, as even in such a matter as the use of forks. But it also fostered a love of foreign finery and an aping of English aristocracy, which was not good for the country. The public mind turned away from the problem of creating on this continent a community of a higher strain than the old world knew, and betook itself to reproducing the society of London and of England. The American of that age, and especially the sterner sex, dearly loved finery, as Mr. Weeden's exhibits of personal effects and other details show us. His ideas of dress and of manners were a reproduction of what he understood to be those of the mother country. The outgo of his social energies was no longer to a Puritan ideal, but to the traditions of England. And this lasted until the passage of the Stamp Act and the resolution of Grenville to enforce the Customs and Navigation laws, widened the breach the latter laws had begun, and roused a new spirit of patriotism in the colonies.

A curious chapter of this period is the wrestling of the New England colonies with the problem of the currency. As their trade with England steadily drained them of the silver they drew from the parts of the continent which produced that metal, it was a serious difficulty to find the ways and means of payment even for domestic trade. The use of Indian wampum disappeared with its inventor. "Country payment," meaning first corn and then all kinds of farm-produce used in barter, was employed as far as was possible. Then resort was had to the issue of paper-money, which being based on no adequate supply of bullion or coin, rapidly depreciated and led to endless confusions. But, as Mr. Weeden admits, the worst money is better than none; and while the badness of that current in New England rendered industrial development uncertain and speculative, it did materially aid that development. Indeed it may be laid down as a general rule that young and poor communities must put up with a defective currency, until the accumulation of capital makes a better sort possible to them.

Mr. Weeden carries the story through the Revolutionary epoch down to the establishment of the Constitution, with a central government empowered to open a national era of industrial development. He finds that date significant also as coinciding with the arrival of Samuel Slater in this country, which marks the establishment of the factory system in America. In this connection he re-

<sup>1</sup>ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND: 1620-1789. By William B. Weeden. In Two Volumes. Pp. XVI., XIV. and 964. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

fers to the great services rendered by Moses Brown, the patron of the University called by his name. We may say here that a most attractive feature of the book is found in the personal sketches of representative business men: Sir William Phipps, Sir William Pepperell, John Hull, Thomas Amory and his sons, Peter Faneuil, Edward Payne, Thomas Hazard, and others. It is curious to find that Faneuil, who gave Boston "the cradle of liberty," was himself a dealer in slaves; and the picture of that iniquity is drawn in striking detail. Due praise is given to Jared Eliot, the clerical reviver of New England agriculture, and the first of American writers on that subject. The studies of Jonathan Edwards and of Benjamin Franklin as the two types of their age, is finely discriminating. Unlike the most of the historians who have dwelt on the economic side of history, Mr. Weeden lays just stress on the personality of strong men as an integral element of history.

R. E. T.

#### THE PERSISTENCE OF HISTORIC MYTHS.<sup>1</sup>

AMONG the political attacks which pestered the last seven years of Thomas Jefferson's life was the charge that he pilfered the sentiment and some of the passages of his draft of the Declaration of Independence from a similar Declaration made by the citizens of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, fourteen months before; and that when he was confronted by a copy of the earlier Declaration, he denied that he had ever seen or heard of it. This position he maintained to his dying day; and after his decease the discussion as to the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775, was kept up by his political friends and opponents. If it were a genuine document, the resemblance between the two Declarations was so marked that there appeared to be no escape from the inference that Jefferson was chargeable with both plagiarism and untruthfulness. Historical writers have generally mentioned and passively admitted the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration, without raising the question of its authenticity. The historians of North Carolina have uniformly extolled it as the most illustrious incident in their State annals. Wheeler, in his "Historical Sketches of North Carolina," says: "This important paper is dear to every North Carolinian. The 20th of May is a sacred festival within its borders; and efforts are being made to erect in the place where the event occurred a monument to perpetuate its memory."

Since the death of Mr. Jefferson, documents have come to light which prove beyond a doubt that the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775, is a myth. It is a singular fact, however, that in these developments no evidence appears of intentional fraud on the part of any person; and yet it is evident that the paper was composed (perhaps as an exercise, or a reverie), after Mr. Jefferson's Declaration of July 4, 1776, had been printed, and that the writer adopted Mr. Jefferson's ideas and some of his expressions. That it was not intended as a deception seems probable from the fact that no public use was made of it during the lifetime of the writer.

A brief account of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and of the evidence on which its apocryphal character is shown, may not be without interest.

The first suspicious circumstance connected with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is that it did not appear in print, and was never quoted or alluded to by any historical writer, until forty-four years after it was alleged to have been adopted by a committee of the citizens of North Carolina. It was first printed in the *Raleigh Register* of April 30, 1819, with a statement signed by Joseph McKnitt Alexander, giving its history, and affirming it to be a true copy of papers left in his hands by his father, John McKnitt Alexander, deceased, who was the clerk of the committee which adopted the Declaration; that he finds in the files a memorandum that the original book in which the proceedings of the meeting of May 20, 1775, were recorded was burnt in April, 1800; and that copies of the proceedings were sent to Hugh Williamson, who was writing the history of North Carolina, and to Gen. W. R. Davie. Dr. Williamson's "History of North Carolina," which was not printed till 1812, made no mention of the Declaration. Perhaps he was aware of its mythical character, and suppressed it. The copy sent to General Davie has been found, and it differs materially from the one printed in the *Raleigh Register*. A certificate is attached, which states that it was compiled from recollection, and without the aid of any written records.

The documents from the *Raleigh Register* were copied into Northern newspapers, and fell under the eye of John Adams, at Quincy, Massachusetts. On the 22d of June, 1819, Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. Jefferson as follows:

"May I inclose to you one of the greatest curiosities, and one of the deepest mysteries, that ever occurred to me? It is in the *Essex Register* [Salem, Mass.,] of June 5. It is from the *Raleigh Register*, entitled 'A Declara-

tion of Independence.' How is it possible that the paper should have been concealed from me to this day? You know that if I had possessed it I would have made the halls of Congress echo and re-echo with it fifteen months before your Declaration of Independence. What a poor, ignorant, malicious, short-sighted, crapulous mess is Tom Paine's 'Common Sense' in comparison with this paper! Had I known it I would have commented upon it from the day you entered Congress, till the 4th of July, 1776. The genuine sense of America at that moment was never so well expressed before or since; and yet history is to ascribe the American Revolution to Thomas Paine!"

The writer then had evidently no suspicion that the document was not genuine, and perhaps he took pleasure in thrusting a thorn into the ribs of his correspondent. To another person Mr. Adams wrote July 5, before he had received Mr. Jefferson's reply, intimating that Mr. Jefferson had cribbed from the Mecklenburg document, and declaring that "Jefferson has copied the spirit, the sense, and the expressions of it *verbatim* in his Declaration of the 4th of July, 1776." How Adams are these letters!

Mr. Jefferson, on the 9th of July, replied to Mr. Adams in his best and most attractive form. After a graceful introduction, in which he acknowledged and commented on the contents of several letters from Mr. Adams, he says:

"But what has attracted my special notice is the paper from Mecklenburg county, of North Carolina, published in the *Essex Register*, which you were so kind as to inclose in your last, of June 22. And you seem to think it genuine. I believe it spurious. I deem it a very unjustifiable quiz, like that of the volcano said to have broken out in North Carolina some half a dozen years ago—perhaps in that very county of Mecklenburg, for I do not remember its precise locality. If this paper be really taken from the *Raleigh Register*, I wonder that it should have escaped Ritchie and the *National Intelligencer*, and that the fire should blaze out all at once in *Essex* [Mass.], one thousand miles from the spot where the spark is said to have fallen. But if really taken from the *Raleigh Register*, who is narrator? and is the name subscribed real? or is it as fictitious as the paper itself? It appeals, too, to an original book which is burnt; to Mr. Alexander, who is dead; to a joint letter from Caswell, Hughes, and Hooper, [Members of Congress from North Carolina], all dead; to a copy sent to the dead Caswell [Davie?], and another to Dr. Williamson, now probably dead, whose memory did not retain, in the history he has written of North Carolina, this gigantic step in the county of Mecklenburg. Horry, too, is silent in his history of Marion, whose scene of action was the county bordering on Mecklenburg. Ramsey, Marshall, Jones, Gerardin, Wirt, historians of the adjacent States, are all silent. When Patrick Henry's resolutions, far short of Independence, flew like lightning through every paper and kindled both sides of the Atlantic, this flaming Declaration (of the same date) of the Independence of Mecklenburg county of North Carolina, absolving it from the British allegiance and abjuring all political connection with that nation, although sent to Congress, too, is never heard of! It is not known even a twelvemonth later when a similar proposition is first made in that body. Armed with this bold example, would not you have addressed our timid brethren in peals of thunder? Would not every advocate of Independence have rung the glories of Mecklenburg county in North Carolina in the ears of the doubting Dickinson and others who hung so heavily on us? Yet the example of Mecklenburg county in North Carolina was never once quoted. For the present I must be an unbeliever in the apocryphal gospel."

Mr. Adams, on receiving this letter and giving the matter further consideration, changed his first impressions, and fully concurred with Mr. Jefferson in the opinion that the Mecklenburg Declaration was a spurious document.

The publication of Mr. Jefferson's letter aroused an intense feeling of patriotic antagonism in the Old North State. Everybody who could wield a pen took up the defense of the Declaration and to defaming the character of Mr. Jefferson. The matter was brought before the General Assembly of the State, and a committee was appointed during the session of 1830-31, to collate and arrange all the documents accessible on the subject, and to collect new evidence in support of the authenticity of the Declaration. The committee performed its duty, and made a report in print, which, in the opinion of the committee, was "sufficient to silence incredulity."

Rev. Dr. Hawks, one of the historians of North Carolina, in an address before the New York Historical Society in 1852, thus summarized the report of the committee, which he regarded as conclusive:

"No less than seven witnesses of the most unexceptionable character swear positively that there was a meeting of the people of Mecklenburg at Charlotte on the 19th and 20th days of May, 1775; that certain resolutions distinctly declaring independence of Great Britain were then and there prepared by a committee, read publicly to the people by Colonel Thomas Polk, and adopted by acclamation; that they were present and took part in the proceedings themselves; and that John McKnitt Alexander was the secretary of the meeting. In addition, seven others equally above suspicion swear that they were present at precisely such a meeting as that described above. Here are fourteen witnesses who, if human testimony can prove anything, do show beyond all peradventure that on the 20th of May, 1775, a certain paper was read and adopted in their hearing, whereby the people of Mecklenburg county did abjure allegiance to the British Crown, and did declare themselves independent. Such a paper, then, was in existence on that day, and was in the possession of the secretary, John McKnitt Alexander."

The committee's report and the accompanying testimonies printed in Force's "American Archives" (4th series, vol. ii., pp. 855-864), are less conclusive than Dr. Hawk's summary would in-

<sup>1</sup> From *The Dial*, (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), for October.



dicate. The witnesses whose affidavits are printed were very aged men, and testified to what occurred fifty-five years before with a precision and a minuteness of detail which is incredible. James Graham states that he was present on the 20th of May, heard the discussion and the reading of the Declaration by Dr. Ephraim Brevard, "in the very words I have since seen several times in print." It is a well-known fact that the memories of aged persons are, unconsciously to themselves, very defective in matters where time and place are the questions at issue. Mr. Jefferson noticed this fact in correcting some errors of Governor McKean concerning the Declaration July 4, 1776. He says: "The Governor, trusting to his memory at an age when our memories are not to be trusted, has confounded two events." This in precisely what was done by these aged witnesses.

One of the printed testimonies is that of Captain James Jack, who states that he was the messenger who carried the Declaration of May 20 to the Congress at Philadelphia, and delivered it into the hands of the three North Carolina members. In explanation of the fact that it was not printed at the time and no mention of it appears in the proceedings of Congress, he says that these gentlemen thought it was not prudent to make it public then. Three persons certified that they had heard William S. Alexander, deceased, say that he met Captain Jack at Philadelphia in the early summer of 1775, who told them that he came the bearer to Congress of a Declaration of Independence, and that they themselves met Captain Jack the day General Washington started to take command of the Northern army—the day known to be June 23, 1775.

The evidence which seemed to be most conclusive of the genuineness of the Declaration was a letter of Josiah Martin, colonial governor of North Carolina, written August 8, 1775, on board a British gunboat, in which he says:

"I have seen a most infamous publication purporting to be resolves of a set of people styling themselves a committee of the county of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring an entire dissolution of the laws, government, and constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rules and regulations repugnant to the laws and subversive of His Majesty's government."

In the British State Paper Office is a letter from Governor Martin, of June 30, 1775, to Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State, which says:

"The resolves of the committee of Mecklenburg, which your lordship will find in the inclosed newspaper, surpass all the horrid and treasonable publications that the inflammatory spirits of the continent have yet produced. A copy of these resolves was sent off, I am informed, by express to the Congress at Philadelphia as soon as they were passed by the committee."

A letter of June 20 to the Secretary of State from Governor Wright of Georgia also inclosed a copy. The newspapers containing the treasonable document are filed with the letters. We have now reached surely the genuine Macklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20, 1775! Not at all. The document is a series of resolutions, of quite a different purport and character, adopted at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, May 31—eleven days afterward,—in which there is no allusion to the Declaration of May 20, nor an intimation that such action had been taken or was intended. It is a set of patriotic, high-toned resolutions, such as were adopted in all the colonies at that time. To the fugitive colonial governor they doubtless appeared a "horrid and treasonable publication;" and they were the resolutions which were taken by express to Philadelphia by Captain Jack, and out of which the myth of the Mecklenburg Declaration had grown! They were forgotten in North Carolina when the spurious draft of a Declaration of Independence came up in 1819; but Mr. Peter Force, at Washington, found them in 1838, when he was searching for materials for his "American Archives," and before they were found in London. They have since been found printed in several Northern and Southern newspapers of the Revolutionary period; but no contemporary trace has been discovered of the alleged Declaration of May 20, 1775. The twenty or more witnesses who testified before the committee of the North Carolina Assembly were doubtless honest; but in the lapse of fifty-five years their memories were in fault as to the date of the meeting and the purport of its action.

It is probable that much of what is termed literary plagiarism is as groundless as these charges against Mr. Jefferson. It lessens our respect for popular history, when myths like the Mecklenburg Declaration and the story of Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith—still regarded in North Carolina and Virginia as their most notable events—can so persistently maintain a place in books of American history.

WILLIAM F. POOLE.

It is understood that Richard Malcolm Johnston has recently completed a novel which he regards as his strongest work. The title chosen is said to be "Widow Guthrie," and the novel is described as picturing various social phases in the Georgia of sixty years ago, with all the author's truthfulness and fine humor, and with an exceptional command of character and of dramatic effects.

#### POETRY IN THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

OF the three poems in the October *Atlantic*, the most impressive, in our opinion, is "Memoria," by Florence Earle Coates. It reveals more of the artistic touch than some of this author's poems that have come to our notice, and we print the second of its two stanzas in order to give the reader an idea of its quality:

"Ten thousand blossoms earth's gay gardens cherish;  
One pale, pale rose is mine.  
Of frost or blight the rest may quickly perish,—  
Not so that rose divine.  
Deathless it blooms in quiet realms Elysian,—  
And when toil wins me rest,  
Forgetful of all else, in blissful vision  
I breathe my rose, and clasp it to my breast!"

Edith M. Thomas's "On the Eve of Sleep" is in some ways a less satisfactory piece of work, notwithstanding the fact that it is far richer in poetic material. The reason is that while Mrs. Coates's poem is simple and direct to the end, Miss Thomas's is vague and wandering, and arrives at no very definite conclusion. One cannot help paying tribute, however, to the beauty of such lines as these:

"What is softer than two snowflakes meeting  
In a windless fall of snow?  
What is lighter than the down-ball sinking  
On a still stream's polished flow?  
Smoother than the liquid circle spreading  
From the swallow's touch-and-go?"

"At the Turn of the Road" is a pretty, old-fashioned love-poem by Dr. Holmes, and a good idea of it may be had by reading the third and the last of its eight stanzas:

"Will she come? Will the ringdove return to her nest?  
Will the needle swing back from the east or the west?  
At the stroke of the hour she will be at her gate;  
A friend may prove laggard,—love never comes late.

"— I crossed the old bridge ere the minute had passed.  
I looked, lo! my Love stood before me at last.  
Her eyes, how they sparkled, her cheeks, how they glowed,  
As we met, face to face, at the turn of the road!"

It is gratifying to find some more than usually good poetry in *Harper's* for October;—Rennell Rodd, whose last month's verses we took occasion to commend, contributing a long poem in blank verse entitled "The Dream of Phidias," and Nina F. Layard and Valentine Adams supplementing it, the former with an attractive "Autumn Song," the latter with some bright verses "Upon Abbey, his Illustrious Illustrations." Six of Wordsworth's sonnets also appear in this number, among them the lovely one beginning:

"It is a beauteous evening, calm and free;"

with these, however, we have nothing to do except to be thankful for them.

Turning to Mr. Rodd's poem, we cannot help feeling that here is the work of a real poet. Some years ago, about the time Oscar Wilde was removing by his lectures the more or less favorable impression he had made upon Americans as a poet, a little volume of verses entitled "Rose-Leaf and Apple-Leaf," by Rennell Rodd, was published by a Philadelphia house. The book had a long introductory chapter by Wilde, fulsomely eulogistic, of course; but many of the poems were lovely, and since then, Rennell Rodd has written many poems of greater or less merit for *Harper's* and, we believe, other American magazines, besides keeping up a reputation as an English poet on his own side of the water, if we are not in error. "The Dream of Phidias" is too long to even give a synopsis of, but space may be spared for a few striking lines:

"Oh, there are times I madden at the thought  
Of impotence to render what I know;  
Always this long laborious process, years  
And pains that go to do one small thing well,  
The poor and partial triumph at the best;  
And all the while new visions here in vain.  
So hears the poet in his soul the sounds  
Mystic, divine, and awful; on his lips  
Only confused low murmurings of high things,  
Not one untroubled echo of delight.  
I can conceive a life let go in dreams  
From sheer despair of saving what it sees."

Miss Layard's poem contains three eight-line stanzas, the last of which runs as follows:

"Ye who tread a golden way  
With hearts of others paving it,  
Hark! the autumn voices say:  
'The yellow leaves lie ankle-deep,  
But through them still the crimson deep,  
Ruddy drops to stain the day.  
No after rain-drops, leaving it,  
Wash the purple from the clay.'"

From Mr. Adams's clever verses we take half a stanza,

"Bayard did well for *L'Immortel*;  
Vierge is clever, Parsons able;  
I keep them all upon my shelves,  
But keep my Abbey on my table."

*Scribner's* for October is unusually rich in poetry, no less than six pieces having been printed. The first, "Old Age," by C. P. Cranch, is a pair of fine sonnets, strong, yet tender; forceful, yet musical. Next is a very irregular "Autumn Song," by a poet who rarely disappoints us, but who has done so this time. We think Duncan Campbell Scott's poem might just as well have been made to scan without forcing pronunciation at every other line, and also that some attention might have been given to quantity in its construction; for, most assuredly, it is not a success as a poem in irregular form. The first and last of its six stanzas furnish good examples of its peculiarities:

"Sing me a song of the autumn clear,  
With the mellow days and the ruddy eves;  
Sing me a song of the ending year,  
With the piled-up sheaves."

"Sing me a song of the red deep,  
The long glow the sun leaves,  
Of the swallows taking a last sleep  
In the barn eaves."

Annie Field's "Revisiting a Green Nook" is a tender and beautiful lyric, though the lines,—

"And nature to my heart her heart  
Now lays once more,"

could, we think, be reconstructed to advantage. Two "hearts," in poetry, will persist in beating as *two*. "Vagrant Love," Mrs. Moulton's rondel, can hardly be called a triumph of versification; its author's muse being far too heavy to hope to foot it gracefully in any of the light, French-form measures; and in this case her shortness of breath is almost audible. Charles F. Lummis contributes a strong, vigorous poem of the rail, called "5.59," and Miss Thomas makes her second appearance this month in a powerful sonnet, "Wine of Lusitania," which we print in full:

"Oh, who would storm with foolish, half-fledg'd wings  
The Heav'n of Song, and in one morning spend  
His lease of flight and music and descend  
To be henceforth with dumb, unbuoyant things,—

"The scourge proud rashness from Apollo brings!  
Let me be mute an age, and take for friend  
Strong Light—so may I offer at the end  
One strain dew-freshened from Pierian springs,

"That shalt not other be than as the wine  
Swart Lusitania for her kings doth shed:  
Its clusters, hoarding up the rich sunshine,  
Know not the groaning press nor peon's tread,  
But, full ripe globe on globe, their sweets resign  
In slow distilment, slender, but divine!"

Only five pieces of verse in the October *Century*! Mr. Gilder must have considerably reduced that huge stock of accepted poems, —with which he used to confront the would-be contributor,—to be so sparing of his verses now. Only three of the five are in the body of the magazine, and one of these is a quatrain,—*"The Empty Hour,"* by Julie M. Lippmann:

"It held for me naught of power:  
'Time lost!' was the world's decree;  
And yet, 'tis that empty hour  
Has filled my life for me."

The other serious poem is Louise Imogen Guiney's "Elf-Shot," a remarkable bit of work, but a little vague in expression in one or two places, and containing one distinctly unhappy phrase,

"Still smiling, still uncatalogued, he goes  
With his immortal wound."

The italics are, of course, ours. We do not care to give space to the entire poem, however much we like such lines as,—

"Faith broke, adventure's wing was over wrought,  
Desire's bright spring decayed;  
Upon the curious eye that long had sought,  
Too much of sight was laid,"

but we recommend it to our readers for study, and trust its author will clear up its cloudy places before she gets it bound hard and fast between the covers of a book. Mrs. Moulton's sonnet, "The Rose of Dawn," which by some curious error has been omitted from the table of contents, is a better example of her poetic ability than the *Scribner* rondel. Like the majority of its author's poems, it has for its subject the "life after death;" though why it is called the "Rose of Dawn," we are unable to determine. In *Bric à Brac* the name of the late lamented John Eliot Bowen is attached to a long string of verses quite unworthy of his reputation as a versifier.

Edward A. Oldham's "Mammy's Churning Song" isn't half bad, though, and is actually intelligible; something remarkable in a dialect "poem."

In the October *Lippincott's* there are but three poems: all sonnets, or at least, all intended to be sonnets. One, the first, is by a well-known poet, Bessie Chandler. The others are by writers who have made their reputations as novelists; and their names are Julian Hawthorne and M. G. McClelland. Miss Chandler's "Envy of Grief" contains a good thought, but it also contains infelicities of expression which seriously mar it as a sonnet. Even were it not moulded into fourteen lines of five iambs each, or their metrical equivalents, it would still contain what, to our mind, is an inexcusable flaw. This is the change from past to present tense, or rather the ungrammatical introduction of words in the present tense into the body of a poem written in the past tense. The following quotation will show our meaning,—which we wish to call particular attention to, as the error pointed out is a very common and unnecessary one:

"The tears streamed from her lovely, soft blue eyes,  
Flushed were her cheeks, and bowed her slender frame,  
As a great gush of bitter anguish came  
And held her in its grasp; it slowly dies,  
But only as the wind does, soon to rise  
With greater fury, fanning all the flame  
Of her wild sorrow, till she could not tame  
The fire that raged within her."

We do not know that we have ever seen any other verses by Julian Hawthorne than this sonnet which he has named "Roses of Love." While it contains several minor inaccuracies in metre, it is so sweet and tender in sentiment that it seems like sacrilege to touch it with a "critic pen." However, we must not fail in our duty, and therefore call attention to line six, which is certainly not a true sonnet line:

"Though oft I paused by this small, grassy mound,  
Gemed with forget-me-not, shadowed by trees,  
By soft rains moistened, swept by the sea-breeze,  
And over which bird-notes in music sound,  
Yet well I know, not here,—not underground—  
Rests the innocent child whom Memory sees,—  
Memory made keen by Love; fairer than these  
Fair scenes of earth are those that she has found."

"But, when upon her grave I cast a rose,  
Methinks, in that pure world where she is blest,  
A heavenly blossom into being springs,  
Yet tinged with somewhat mortal, and she knows  
That some one, still in mortal garments dressed,  
Seeks her remembrance, through earth's purest things."

The lines by M. G. McClelland, though definitely headed "A Sonnet," unite to make the most stupendously inaccurate attempt at that noble form of poetry that we have ever seen in a magazine. Just seven lines, strewn "hit or miss" through the piece, are sonnet lines, six of the others being minus an entire foot, and the remaining line lacking half a foot, and being quite impossible to scan. M. G. McClelland has evidently not yet learned the rudiments of the poet's art.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

IN view of the present unsettled state of the critical mind on the subject of Tolstoi's writings, it is not a little curious to note what the author himself has to say in regard to one of his countrymen of at least equal celebrity with himself. That Tolstoi should endorse the methods of Tourgenieff was not to have been expected, seeing that one materializes everything he touches while the other spiritualizes even the common clay of life; but we were hardly prepared for the nearly unqualified condemnation of Tourgenieff's ideal treatment, found in recent correspondence of the author of "Sebastopol." It is a surprise to learn that his (Tourgenieff's) characters are "not types,—not even the conception of them,—and their situations are not typical. Or they are completely vulgar; and indeed this is the perpetual mistake of Tourgenieff. In fact the thing that always astonishes me in Tourgenieff is that, with all his cleverness and poetical instinct, he cannot give up triviality even in style. The most of this triviality is to be found in the negative touches, which remind me of Gogol."

The charge of triviality is a curious one, and is a fresh reminder of the truth that in our contemporary judgments everything is liable to be warped by the point of view; the personal equation destroys the value of every estimate. No wonder Tolstoi finds so warm a disciple in Mr. Howells, who pauses for a moment in his descriptions of morning calls and the price of *lingerie* to have a fling at Mr. Rudyard Kipling's idealism. The famous motto: "*L'état c'est moi!*" almost captures one by its very magnificence, but when half a dozen people are uttering it at the same time, the truth-seeker of average capacity grows dazed and wonders what has become of the fixed standards.



ONE hears a good deal of Walter Savage Landor just now, though why a writer whose style and matter were so "remote" should become a prominent factor in the literary movement of such a utilitarian period as the present, it is not easy to say. Landor was a great force held in equilibrium; he had tremendous potencies which never came into action. When Mr. Leslie Stephen spoke of him as "a glorified and sublime edition of the sixth-form school-boy," he embodied a solemn truth in a witty aphorism. The processes of evolution seemed to halt in Landor; he knew but never learned. Emerson relates that when, in the course of a conversation with Landor, reference was made to Sir John Herschel, Landor asked who Herschel was, adding that he had never even heard his name before.

Incomprehensible as this may appear, it accords well with the character of the man. He was a being apart,—a giant whose bulk kept him out of sympathy with the race. His name may become a topic of the hour, but he will not be understood without travail of the mind.

THE Lecture Association of the University has been fortunate in securing the services of the able speakers thus far announced for the season of 1890-91. We understand that Mr. James Russell Lowell, whose name has been published in connection with a course on the "Old English Dramatists," has not yet positively assented, although there is a reasonable expectation of closing arrangements with him. Mr. R. G. Moulton's lectures on "The Story of Faust" promise well, and if Professor Royce, whose subject is "The Idealistic Movement in Recent Philosophy," shall succeed in justifying his title within the compass of a single course, he is sure to command an attentive hearing. Those familiar with Miss Repplier's incisive style will await with keen anticipation her two lectures on "Critics and Letter Writers," though it is to be feared the spirit of Jeffrey is already becoming restive at the prospect. Prof. Boyesen will speak on "English Poets," and there are other valuable topics which will receive special and competent treatment. Altogether the course is admirable; now how about the audiences?

IN the veracious history of Southey's Doctor Daniel Dove, we are told that there was a certain Pisander whose name has been preserved in one of the proverbial sayings of the Greeks, because he lived in continual fear of seeing his own ghost. The fact that this bit of information is imparted in a postscript, which precedes everything else in the book, detracts not an iota from its value as a piece of original research, a reversal of the usual order of things being a fundamental precept with the author.

The Philadelphians who are just now opposing the movement for rapid transit seem to be living in a state of dread closely akin to that of Pisander. They fear that any disturbance of the ancient order of things will raise up some apparition as appalling as one's own ghost. They have all the conservatism of the estimable Doctor of Doncaster, combined with a determination to put things wrong end first which would have done credit to his creator.

THE School Committee of Boston has decided to adopt coeducation throughout the school system of that city. It has done so after asking the judgment of some 865 prominent educators, of whom 565 urged it to make the change. All those schools in which the establishment of mixed classes is immediately possible, are to see the change made at once; the others as fast as practicable. It applies not only to the Grammar schools, but to the Latin and the Normal schools. All buildings in course of erection are to be constructed with express adaptation to the new principle.

We congratulate Boston on this very sensible change. It has been anticipated in nearly all the schools of the West, and the results have been invariably satisfactory. Experience proves that separate schools are much behind those in which the natural blending of the sexes exists, not only in educational and disciplinary efficiency, but in purity and seriousness of tone. Their separation has been fruitful of little else than mischief to both boys and girls. We fear it will be long before Philadelphia follows this good example, great as would be the gain to the moral tone of its schools.

THE Mayor of Golden, Colorado, has written to the Forest Commissioner of that State calling attention to the vast harm which is doing to the forests of that section by thoughtless settlers, itinerant saw-mills, and fraudulent entries of timber-lands. He says that the officials nominally employed by the national government for the protection of the forests on the public domain, have been of very little service, as they are far too few in number and too busy in collecting "stumpage" to have any time for that part of their work. He suggests the united action of the four States and three Territories directly interested in the preservation of the great forest tract of the Rocky Mountain region would be much more

productive of good, and would go far to solve the problem of the water supply for arid lands without resort to irrigation. His attention has been fixed upon the matter by the experience of his own city. Formerly Golden was refreshed by a tiny rivulet passing through a gulch from the mountains above the town. Its volume hardly varied with the season. But the careless denudation of the lands above Golden has converted the stream into a constant menace to the city, as sudden tempests of rain now fall at intervals, and send a destructive torrent down the gulch, destroying bridges, sweeping away the arable soil, and hurling masses of logs and other debris on whatever stands in its way.

There is a constitutional obstacle to the concerted action of the States and Territories concerned, in that all agreements between the States of the Union are forbidden. It is this that stands in the way of concerted action on the part of the States interested in maintaining the levees of the lower Mississippi. What has to be done, so far as it lies beyond the power of a single State, must be done by the Nation. And in this case the Nation has as strong reasons for action as have the States individually.

THE death of Prof. Thorold Rogers is a great loss to the new "Historical School" of Political Economy in England. He was singularly deficient in the cold-blooded qualities which once were thought indispensable to an economist, being a man of hearty impulses and outspoken loves and hates. To American readers he is best known by his incautious comment on Mr. Mill's famous concession to the Protectionists, which he clinched while deprecating it. His best work came to him by an accident. While occupying chambers in one of the Oxford Colleges, he was struck with the idea that he was not in possession of all the space to which he was entitled. On sounding the wall between his room and the next he found evidence of the existence of a concealed closet. When it was opened it was found to contain the rolls and accounts of the manors owned by the college in the Middle Ages. And these on closer study he found to furnish a most interesting mass of facts as to the economic condition of agricultural England at that time. Hence his voluminous and most valuable "History of Agriculture and Prices in England," many of whose results are embraced in his shorter and more popular work book: "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." His permanent fame will rest on his historical work, as his judgment in the estimate of his own facts was not always trustworthy. An evidence of this defect is his contention that the English peasant was better off at the close of the Middle Ages than he is to-day.

## REVIEWS.

### SOME RECENT FICTION.

THE ANGLOMANIACS. [Anonymous.] New York: Cassell Publishing Co.

COME FORTH. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Herbert D. Ward. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A SOUTH SEA LOVER. By Alfred St. Johnston. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE RIVERSONS. By S. J. Bumstead. New York: Welch, Fracker Company.

A CRISP, epigrammatic style, trenchant descriptions, and the humorous incidents of a transatlantic voyage, secure the reader's attention to "The Anglomaniacs" from the outset, and although on laying the book down the verdict is not likely to be that it is a really good novel, it is undeniably a brilliant and clever sketch of certain phases of American social life. The various personages are clearly presented, each classified and with its label on in clear letters. Most of us can find in his or her acquaintances the prototype of Mrs. Floyd-Curtis and even of Barbara Clay. And if we have not met the Countess of Melrose in the flesh she has so often of late years played a prominent part in fiction we are familiar with her every trait. In Miss Baylor's "On Both Sides" she figured under the name of Mrs. Sykes. In this story she has been promoted to the peerage, but she has moulted not a feather of her original plumage, and amply equipped in impudence, knowledge of the world, and shrewd, thrifty habits, makes a royal progress through "the States," living on her toadies and accepting every meal offered her which will reduce her hotel bills.

The plot of "The Anglomaniacs" is of the simplest description. Mrs. Floyd-Curtis,—whose husband has made some millions in the dry-goods business,—is ambitious to secure an entrance to the sacred circles of the "Four Hundred," and also to marry her daughter to an English peer. Mrs. Barbara Clay plays the part of Mephistopheles to this feminine Faust, and enacts miracles in her behalf. Mrs. Floyd-Curtis is enabled to carry her point against all rivals and competitors, even against the honest impulses of her daughter's heart. As may be seen, the story runs on the same lines as "Expatriation," but it must be confessed that

for dramatic treatment of effective situations "Expatriation" very far surpasses the present book. The author of this has carefully avoided exaggerations and caricatures, but her story drags. Her incidents are meagre, and her characters, although well-drawn, are never quite pliant to her handling. She is rather a moralist than a satirist, and her tone at times is too complaisant: for example, when she describes the inanities of the fashionable autumn resort, one is inevitably reminded of "The Week in Society" columns in the Sunday papers. "For Heaven's sake," we feel like adjuring so clever and observant a writer, "have the courage of your opinions. If society be actually as dull, as vulgar, as wanting in real human elements as you describe it, do not ask your readers to be content with toilettes, menus, chaff, and sawdust. Let it be clearly seen that there are men and women without intellect or heart, who live on hearsays and know no more of actual life than deep sea-fishes know of the upper world of air and sunlight." For to our thinking, what "The Anglomaniacs" fails in chiefly as a novel is that it nowhere produces the illusion of any larger and freer existence of sensible human beings who offer a background, as it were, to these creatures of shreds and patches, these Anglomaniacs whose identities are made up by tailors, hand-books of etiquette, and traditions of the way things are done in the Prince of Wales's set. The Emorys are supposed to be types of really cultivated people, but they simply play the part of chorus, and illustrate the misdeeds and mistakes of the chief actors. They do not succeed in influencing even the pretty heroine, of whom we must take pains to remark that she is as charming a figure as author and artist combined can make her.

To turn from "The Anglomaniacs" to the latest collaboration of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Herbert D. Ward is to show the widest possible scope in the purpose of the novel. Yet in spite of the sacred subject chosen it seems to have been the distinctive purpose of the authors of "Come Forth" to produce a realistic story, the essential features of which are little removed from the ideas of modern every-day life. They have treated the miracle in a very different way from Browning, who in his "Epistle containing the strange Medical Experience of Karshish, the Arab Physician," has also described the raising of Lazarus from the dead. In the present novel we are at once introduced to the home of Lazarus, when he lives in the suburbs of Bethany with his sisters Martha and Mary. To quote the authors: "Martha was a widow, she had known her troubles; she had married too young, being a gay girl and fond of all such liberties as a reputable Jewish maiden might indulge in: they were not many it is true, but Martha made the most of them. She had made what would be called nowadays 'a good match'. . . She kept house for Lazarus in her widowhood, for Mary was not born a housekeeper. Martha's tongue, on the whole, was offset by her cooking. . . Lazarus satisfied his bachelor taste by extensive and expensive additions to what was already the finest house in Bethany, modernized his own elegant apartments and preserved therein the sweet liberty of solitude. This was convenient on all sides, for as Martha said 'Who wanted too much of a man?'"

It may be that such details throw a flood of light on the story of Lazarus, Martha, and Mary. Yet it seems to us that anyone who finds illumination in such amplifications must have had her feelings feebly touched by the few forcible words in the New Testament. If, however, readers like a jumble of the sacred and the profane, the supernatural and the baldly realistic, the sublime and the trivial, they will find their amplest needs satisfied in "Come Forth." The book abounds in passionate love scenes. Lazarus, in spite of his elegant apartment and evident taste for bric-à-brac, is by trade a carpenter, "what we should call a master-builder," and while repairing and altering the house of the High Priest, falls in love with Zahara, his daughter. The miraculous preservation of Zahara from the storm on the Sea of Galilee, when Jesus appears to Lazarus walking on the water, and bearing the maiden in his arms, makes an impressive and powerful scene. All the chief miracles are indeed woven into the story in a way to give a series of dramatic climaxes which fully culminate in the raising of Lazarus.

Each individual reader must himself be the judge of the author's success in making "the solemn Personality around which the story centers real to the imagination and in accord with the highest Christian sensitiveness." For according to the preface this is the task appointed to the book.

It would not be a difficult matter to point out certain flaws in the narrative, judged by the dispassionate views of history, but in all essential points the spirit of the sacred biography has been preserved.

Mr. St. Johnston's "A South Sea Lover" would have had a better chance of carrying away the romantic public if Pierre Loti's account of life in the islands of the South Pacific had never been written. Certain idylls find their charm only in being unique. Tennyson, in his "Locksley Hall," tells how his hero dreams of

a free, unspoiled life among savages, but then, coming back to realities, bursts out:

"I, to herd with narrow foreheads vacant of our glorious gains,  
Like a beast with lower pleasures, like a beast with lower pains."

The present "South Sea Lover" is Christian North, a young fellow into whose soul had dropped a little of the force which keeps the worlds a-spinning, so that, like them, he could not rest but was impelled to wander on for ever. Destiny at this point of his story, lands him on the island Wakauau in company with Soma, a native, who makes him his blood-brother, according to the mystic rites of this simply people. Naturally Christian has a poetic love affair, and its complications finally bring him into a position of great danger. He and his friend Soma have to pass through terrible ordeals, and at last when Christian is condemned to be thrown into the burning crater of the volcano, Soma offers himself as a victim instead, and thus saves Christian's life. The story is well told and offers many opportunities for the descriptive powers of the author, who evidently loves his subject and writes out of some personal experience of the far away regions which he paints in such wonderful colors.

"The Riversons" is a tale of the Wissahickon, and thus ought to be dear to Philadelphians, since it preserves many old landmarks, old customs, and traditions of this charming region. The time of the story is 1845, and it recounts the fortunes of the Riversons, a family who, after supposing themselves to be in affluent circumstances, find on the death of their father and brother that they have no visible means of support. The novel is dedicated to "those weary housekeepers in every land who are forced by circumstances and fashion to try and make each dollar do the work of three,"—a larger constituency now no doubt than it was forty odd years ago, when people are supposed to have had simpler tastes and fewer needs than in 1890. The book is not quite as realistic as this dedication seems to indicate, and the relation of the problem of how to live on an insufficient income is finally found in a way which suggests the wonderful story of the treasure discovered by Count Monto Christo, which is perhaps one of the best of ways in a novel, for what can be more grateful to human nature, after all, than treasure trove?

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

YOU will look a long time if you seek a more charming piece of book-making than that which has been adopted by the publishers, (Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), for a new "Holiday Edition" of Hawthorne's "Our Old Home." It is put into two volumes, 16mo., with excellent paper and printing, and a beautiful light green cloth cover, gilt stamped in a chaste design. For illustrations there are some thirty-five photogravures of persons and places described in the text,—the familiar strong portrait of Hawthorne, and one of Delia Bacon, the zealous exponent of the Baconian-Shakespeare theory, being among the former,—while the views of places include some at and about Warwick, Leamington, Stratford, the Burns region, and others to which Hawthorne bent his steps during his stay in England.

A feature has been added, in this edition, which will give it still greater interest: the passages in the "English Note Books" which were the basis for "Our Old Home" have been collated, and are given as foot-notes where they serve to make the description more vivid. Every one who has read both works knows that the one draws largely on the other, and by this plan the correspondences and complements of the two are conveniently presented.

"Dear Daughter Dorothy," by A. G. Plympton, (Roberts Brothers), is a pretty juvenile, on one of the modern conventional lines. The extraordinarily precocious infant, made the fashion by Mrs. Burnett and others, who in the nature of things ought to be in the lowest class of the primary school, yet who is exploited as directing large affairs with a firm hand, is in the way of becoming a nuisance, but at the same time credit must be done the often pointed work of the present author. This little Dorothy, like the heroine of "Editha's Burglar," on which she is largely modelled, is in a way impossible, but the conceit for all that is a sweet one. We cannot be mistaken in supposing A. G. Plympton to be a woman.

The second in the series of issues of the Jewish Publication Society of America is the story of the early life of Sir Moses Montefiore, the Jewish philanthropist of England. The author is Mr. Samuel W. Cooper, and the title of his book, "Think and Thank," is said to have been the motto of Sir Moses, derived from a saying in his family. Mr. Cooper has made a graphic and interesting story, full of incident and adventure, with an admirable spirit attending it, consonant with the kindly and sweet,



though courageous and energetic, temper of the distinguished philanthropist. The new volume makes, we think, a good addition to the lists of the Society, though it is in quite a different line from the historical work of Lady Magnus, which preceded it.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A PRIVATE letter from Paris, whose contents are conveyed to THE AMERICAN, says that Alphonse Daudet is reported to be suffering from a disease of the spinal column, and is, it is feared, hopelessly ill at his summer residence on the banks of the Seine. He has gradually succumbed to the disorder, the first sign of which was an excessive nervousness which manifested itself by a constant motion of his feet. While talking himself he kept his feet trotting up and down, and while listening,—particularly to any one who absorbed too much of the conversation,—the incessant play of his limbs became very painful to witness. He is only fifty years of age, and has seemed just approaching the zenith of his powers.

Miss Katherine Pearson Woods, author of "Metzerott, Shoemaker," etc., deserves to make a mark, if only for her industry. She has completed a new book, which Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. will publish, called "A Web of Gold." It is said to be strikingly dramatic.

Mr. Benjamin Hill is writing a biography of his father, the Georgia Senator. Another Southern biography, soon to be published, is that of Robert Toombs, written by the editor of the *Augusta Chronicle*.

Mrs. Anna Nathan Meyer has edited, and Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. will publish, "Woman's Work in America." It is the joint composition of several capable women writers, and embraces such topics as achievement in education, literature, journalism, medicine, politics, law, and social industry.

Edmund Gosse has secured the English and American rights in Henrik Ibsen's new drama. It is to be published in Norway, Germany, and England simultaneously.

Miss Alice French, better known perhaps as "Octave Thanet," has edited for Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. a volume of "The Best Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague." Such a compilation should prove useful.

The twentieth number of the Complete Index to *Littell's Living Age* (Philadelphia: Edward Roth) concludes the division of Literary Criticism, and embraces the whole of Metaphysics and Science. The next number, to be looked for presently, will complete Vol. I. Vol. II. will be issued rapidly during the coming year.

Mr. W. D. Howells's new novel is called "An Imperative Duty." It will make its first appearance as a serial in one of the Harper periodicals.

Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, the biographer of the late William E. Forster, has performed an equally friendly office for the late Richard Monckton-Milnes, Lord Houghton. "The Life, Letters, and Friendships" of this graceful poet and delightful man will form the subject of two volumes which the Cassell Publishing Company have now in press.

A number of Mr. H. C. Bunner's recent stories are to be put within covers, with the title "Short Sixes."

Jean Ingelow, who has an honored place in literature, lives in retirement with her mother in Kensington, England. She is fifty-five years old and has never married. She writes but little now, and devotes her time and spends her income in charitable work.

It appears from the newly published "German Newspaper Directory" (Tobias Brothers, New York), that in the United States and Canada there are now 774 newspapers published in the German language. The oldest of these is the York, Pa., *Gazette*, founded in 1795. New York State has 117 German papers, Ohio 105, Pennsylvania 85, Illinois 85, Wisconsin 82. The other State figures are much smaller.

Mrs. Emily Pfeiffer, the well-known English poet who died recently, by her will bequeaths, with the exception of a few legacies, the whole of her personal estate of £63,000 to charitable and educational establishments for women.

Prof. W. G. Sumner's book on Alexander Hamilton is in the press of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"From Charing Cross to St. Paul," by Justin McCarthy, illustrated by Joseph Pennell, will have the imprint of Macmillan & Co.

A new number of the "Historic Towns" Series (Longmans), will be "New York," by Theodore Roosevelt.

The first entire publication of George Washington's Journal for 1747 has been made by Joel Munsell's Sons. The book is a literal transcript from the original MSS., which are slowly yield-

ing to the destructive touch of time. It is entitled "My Journey Over the Mountains."

Messrs. Bentley, (London), will issue shortly two volumes of the "Last Records" of Fanny Kemble.

Thomas Ball, the Boston sculptor, has written an account of his life, called "My Three Score Years and Ten," and the book will be published by Roberts Brothers.

A bust of Sydney Lanier, the poet, was unveiled recently at Macon, Ga. It is of bronze, mounted on a marble pedestal, and was presented to the Macon Library Association by a New York admirer of the poet, and is similar in design to the one presented to the Johns Hopkins University.

Owen Insley, already known as a writer of verse, has in press a long poem called "Penelope's Webb; an Episode of Sorrento."

Madame Michelet, widow and collaborator of the historian, is preparing a volume of his travels for the press.

Mr. Gomme has made considerable progress with his "Dictionary of English Folk-lore," upon which he has been engaged for the last five years or so. The chief feature of the plan adopted is an analysis of each custom, superstition, or legend which forms the subject of an entry, according to its geographical distribution and the date of its first being put on record. This is followed by a summary of the evidence afforded by the analysis.

The London *Athenæum* says that there is a strong wish felt that Prof. Huxley should write his autobiography, including a statement of his own philosophical standpoint. Although he has told the world a good deal of what he does not believe, he has been extremely chary of declaring himself in an opposite direction.

Dickens is to be made the *corpus vile* of a series of English literature reading books for use in "schools and evening classes, as well as for the home circle." He is to be edited with introduction and notes! Large omissions are to be made in the text, but "continuity of narrative is preserved by the insertion of occasional summaries in italic type." "Dombey and Son," "The Old Curiosity Shop," even "David Copperfield," have already been subjected to this sinful process.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish at once a cheap edition of Dilke's "Problems of Greater Britain."

The two final volumes of Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" appeared in London this week. In interest and style they are admitted to be equal to the rest of the work, but the historian's treatment of the Irish question and his attacks upon Mr. Gladstone, have made something of a sensation.

Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. announce a complete edition in six volumes of the works of Joseph Mazzini.

Wm. Fyffe's "History of Modern Europe," recently published in library form, is now about to be issued in monthly parts. This is a reversal of the usual process.

Harper & Brothers have received notification from Reuben B. Davenport, editor of the New Haven *Morning News*, that Capt. Charles King's book, "Campaigning with Crook," contains libellous matter, and that he proposes to bring suit against the author and publisher. The Harpers have forwarded the document to Capt. King and will for the present stop filling orders for the book.

"Chronological Outlines of English Literature," by Frederick Ryland, is an important book announced from London (Macmillan).

Mr. John Bartlett, formerly of the firm of Little, Brown & Co., and known as the author of "Familiar Quotations," has now ready for delivery "A New and Complete Concordance, of the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare." It is a valuable addition to Shakespeareana.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE address of Professor T. C. Mendenhall, the President, at the Indianapolis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, appears in the November number of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Its theme is a very practical one, "The Relations of Men of Science to the General Public," and it suggests to scientific men a variety of ways in which to increase their usefulness, and enlarge the popular appreciation of their work. The opening article in the magazine is by Herbert Spencer, on the Origin of Music.

The *Ladies' Home Journal*, (Philadelphia), has made a real hit in securing her next story from Miss Sarah Orne Jewett. Miss Jewett is one of the most consummate artists in literature whom we now have with us.

Harper's Magazine for November has a poem, "The Quaker Lady," whereof the author is Dr. Weir Mitchell, and the illustrator,

(with seventeen pictures), Howard Pyle. This is a rare combination, indeed. Other features are the conclusion of Daudet's "Port Tarascon," the continuation of Theodore Child's papers on Chili, and an article on Southern California, by Charles Dudley Warner. "Our Italy," he calls it. "Italy," he says, "is the land of the imagination, but the sensation on first beholding it from the northern heights, aside from its associations of romance and poetry, can be repeated in our own land by whoever will cross the burning desert of Colorado or the savage wastes of the Mojave wilderness of stone and sage-brush, and come suddenly, as he must come by train, into the bloom of southern California." Mr. Warner's article, which is the first of a series of papers on this unique and delightful corner of our country, will be enriched with many illustrations from photographs and from drawings by distinguished artists.

*Good-Housekeeping*, (Springfield, Mass.: Clark W. Bryan & Co.), announces that with the January number it will change from a fortnightly to a monthly, each issue to have more than double the present number of pages. It is one of the most spirited and serviceable publications of its class, and the change has no doubt been well considered by its publishers. A semi-monthly issue has always had its objections: somehow, we move with either a daily, weekly, or monthly motion.

The first chapters of a new serial story by Frank Stockton are announced to appear in the November issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Mrs. Terhune, ("Marion Harland"), having retired from the editorial direction of the *Home-Maker* magazine, her place is taken by Mrs. Croly, ("Jenny June"). The latter's name appears with the October number.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

RECENTLY published portions of the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences contain a number of the detailed reports of the results attained by the expedition sent to Mexico in February last. Mr. Witmer Stone describes the collections of birds made by Mr. F. C. Baker and himself in Yucatan and on the Mexican highlands in the vicinity of the volcano Orizaba. The list includes 33 species, with a supplementary list of a dozen species collected by Mr. Baker in western Mexico.

Prof. Heilprin's report details the barometric observations made upon each of the four volcanoes of which ascents were made. The general results obtained, which differed in important respects from the values heretofore adopted by geographers, were given fully in *THE AMERICAN* (Aug. 16, 1890). The addition of over 800 feet to the height of Orizaba, making that mountain the probable culminating point of the North American continent, caused doubt to be expressed in some quarters, particularly by Mexican geographers, of the accuracy of Prof. Heilprin's measurements or of the instruments used. In regard to the latter Prof. Heilprin says: The barometer used "was a registered aneroid, tested and corrected at Philadelphia,—immediately before the starting, and shortly after the return of the expedition,—at the sea-level of Vera Cruz, and in the Central Meteorological Observatory of the City of Mexico. . . . The fact that all the summits were ascended within a period of three weeks, were measured with the same instrument, and during a period of atmospheric equality and stability which is offered to an unusual degree by a tropical dry season, renders the possibility of errors of any magnitude almost nil." Mr. F. C. Baker's "Notes on a Collection of Shells from Southern Mexico," also a product of the labors of the Academy expedition, was presented at the meeting August 12, but has not yet been printed.

The Biological Department of the University of Pennsylvania opens this year with an increased attendance, of which a proportion much larger than last year are women. We learn from the *Pennsylvanian* that a new system of preparing skeletons by desiccation has been introduced by Mr. Burk, who spent several months this summer at the National Museum, Washington. The work of grading and terracing the grounds for the new Botanical Gardens is progressing rapidly.

A sixth edition has been published of Prof. Goodale's "Physiological Botany," a work which forms the second volume of Gray's "Botanical Text-book." A recent review of Prof. Goodale's book by Francis Darwin, (*Nature*, September 25), with the unnecessary eagerness which English scientists frequently show to find fault with works of American production, speaks of the work as "far from satisfactory," and as characterized by "general faultiness." Mr. Darwin's criticisms, which refer only to the part on vegetable physiology, consist largely of complaints that much theory of recent origin is treated too briefly or omitted, and that

references are not made to works which bear on the subjects under treatment.

Those interested in watching the rapid progress made in methods of manufacture of aluminium, "the metal of the future," and its alloys, will be glad to hear of a new edition of Mr. Jos. W. Richards's work on the metallurgy of aluminium, lately published. The uses of aluminium alloys are constantly becoming more numerous and varied, but the author regards it as a delusion to believe that the metal can replace steel as a constructive metal, as, its strength being only one-third as great, it cannot be placed in any position where strength is of importance. Mr. Richards is instructor in metallurgy at Lehigh University, and his work may be recommended as a careful and complete account of the present condition of the aluminium industry.

A recent German periodical describes some new discoveries near the Stabiana Gate, Pompeii. The bodies of two men and a woman were found. Not far from the same place was found the trunk of a tree, 3 metres in height, and measuring 40 centimetres in diameter. This tree, together with its fruits, which were found with it, have been examined by M. Pasquale, who finds in it a variety of *Laurus nobilis*. By means of the fruits, since they come to maturity in the autumn, he concludes that the eruption did not take place in August, but in November.

The Leeds meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held the early part of last month, is reported as having been small and quiet, the attendance numbering about 1,700. It is said that no paper of high and wide importance was read in any of the sections; there were, however, several important discussions upon the much needed reorganization of some of the sections. The very full reports of the meeting given in *Nature* evince the interest of the scientific public of England in the meeting of the Association, and are worthy of imitation for our own Association. Besides the very lengthy address of the President, the addresses of the Presidents of Sections (seven in number) have been given in full. The issue of October 2 gives an abstract of a very successful lecture by E. B. Poulton, F. R. S., on "Mimicry." This subject was treated fully in the author's "The Colors of Animals," lately reviewed in *THE AMERICAN*, and the lecture sets forth and explains the elaborate system of nomenclature proposed in that work.

#### DOCUMENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

##### THE COUNTY TREASURERSHIP OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 11, 1890.

To my Fellow-Soldiers of Pennsylvania:

MY attention has been called to a statement made by Senator Emery in a public speech delivered at Bradford, Pa., on the 26th of September, in which he stated that Senator G. W. Delamater, now the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, had been guilty of gross treachery to me as a candidate for County Treasurer of Crawford county in the year 1884. In answer to this, and in reply to many communications I have received from comrades throughout the State, I desire to make this public statement: I went into the army as Captain of Company B, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John W. McLean, of Erie, Pa., on August 23, 1861. On the 27th day of June, 1862, at the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., I was severely wounded and taken prisoner and incarcerated in Libby Prison. After my exchange I was brought home, and from that time until the present I have been and now am a hopeless invalid and cripple solely from the result of those wounds. I now walk with a crutch and a cane, and am a continual sufferer from the result of those wounds, and I have been and am incapacitated from any labor to gain a living for myself and family.

In 1884 I was a candidate for County Treasurer of Crawford county on the Republican ticket, of which party I always was and am now a member. Some weeks before the time of the nominating convention Senator G. W. Delamater, now the Republican candidate for Governor, who was at that time and now is a banker in this city, came to my house and demanded as the price of his support that I should agree to deposit all county and State funds coming into my hands as County Treasurer in his bank. I objected to this, as it would involve my committing perjury in case I had to take the oath of office. I told him, however, that in case of his active support I would treat him fairly in the distribution of the deposits. In accordance with the above understanding he agreed to and did procure the withdrawal of one of the prominent candidates for a consideration, as he subsequently informed me. I was subsequently nominated as the Republican candidate for County Treasurer of Crawford county, and Mr. Delamater promised me his active, personal, and pecuniary support.

At this time I was confined to my house by reason of an accident resulting from my crippled condition. I had reason to believe and did believe that Mr. Delamater would give me his active, personal, and financial assistance in my campaign as his party candidate. I soon, however, discovered that Mr. Delamater was interested in my Democratic opponent, and was playing me false. He refused my requests for pecuniary assistance while I was unable to make any active canvass owing to my inability to leave my house. I was the only candidate defeated on the Republican ticket, and my defeat was caused solely by the treachery and bad faith of G. W. Delamater to me, an old soldier, who had reason to believe by his repeated promises



and pledges that he was my friend. Mr. G. W. Delamater and his father became the bondsmen of my Democratic opponent, which is of itself evidence that Mr. Delamater supported him. By reason of my defeat, brought about by the treachery and bad faith of Mr. G. W. Delamater, I became so pecuniarily involved that my property was sold by the Sheriff, and myself and family now left destitute, and I have nothing left for their support but the pension I receive from the Government.

I have been repeatedly importuned by a near relative of Mr. Delamater and others of his friends to sign a statement prepared by them denying the statements of Senator Emery, which I refused to do; but I had no intention of making public the statements of wrongs until I learned from some members of my old company that Mr. Delamater had added insult to injury by stating that Senator Emery's statement in reference to me was a lie, and that I had defeated myself by drinking pretty heavily. In answer to the above I will say to my old comrades that I was not a drinking man, but was confined to my house by reason of the breaking out of my wounds, and never left it only part of two days between my nomination and my defeat for County Treasurer. I have made this statement in justice to myself and my family, as well as to my old comrades, and in answer to many communications I have received from old soldiers from all parts of the State, and I leave it to their judgment as to whether Mr. Delamater is worthy of the support of an old soldier.

JOHN F. MORRIS.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Crawford. Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Third ward of the city of Meadville, county and State aforesaid, John F. Morris, who, after being duly sworn, says that the above statement is true. Witness my hand and seal, this 13th day of October, 1890.

[Seal.]

W. A. DOUGHAN, J. P.

#### THE DELAMATER CORRUPTION FUND.

From Speech of Hon. George E. Mapes, Chairman of the Independent Republican organization, at York, Pa., Oct. 8.

TWENTY thousand dollars have been set apart to convince the people of Crawford county that Candidate Delamater is a candidate worthy of their suffrages. If this \$20,000 statement is denounced as a lie, it is a lie for which Mr. Delamater's friends are responsible. Mr. Delamater's henchmen in his native county boast of it, and tauntingly ask their opponents, "Can you beat \$20,000?" Republicans of Pennsylvania, how do you like the spectacle?

In 1860 the total expense of the State campaign which gave the State to Lincoln and Curtin was \$12,000, or \$8,000 less than Quay and Andrews now find it necessary to spend to enable their candidate for Governor to carry his own county.

Crawford county polled 15,003 votes at the last presidential election. Twenty thousand dollars for 15,000 voters is at the rate of \$1.33½ a voter. If Mr. Quay must spend money in the same rate in the rest of the State, the 997,544 voters who voted at the presidential election in the State will absorb \$1,330,059. I don't know that Mr. Quay has this sum to spend to elect Mr. Delamater to an office the salary of which is \$10,000 a year; but if he hasn't he isn't doing justice to the rest of the State. If the 15,000 voters of Crawford county require \$20,000 to induce them to vote for their neighbor, born and raised among them, surely the balance of the State, the voters of which have to take Mr. Delamater entirely on trust, ought to be quite as well paid.

Republicans of Pennsylvania, what do you think of a candidate for Governor who can't carry his own county, which gave Harrison 2,000 majority, without the expenditure of nearly the sum that it required to carry the State for Lincoln? If you think, as some of you doubtless do, that Mr. Delamater, with a million or more to stand on, wouldn't more than reach up to Lincoln's knee in moral and mental stature, perhaps that might explain the necessity. But if that is the case, are Republicans under any obligation to vote for a candidate whose only merit is Mr. Quay's favor and the boodle he can spend to elect him? What will you answer be? Can you beat \$20,000 in Crawford county? Can you beat Mr. Quay's boastful pile of boodle in the State? Let the answer be, Yes, in God's name, we can and will beat Mr. Quay's money, though the sum were ten times as great. To his money we will oppose the unpurchasable manhood of our citizenship, and cram down the throats of those who ask this taunting question the foul insult that it contains. Can you beat it? Yes, and send the scoundrels who thus propose to buy voters as they would sheep in the shambles to the penitentiary in the bargain. Can you beat it? Yes. Our friend Rudolph Blankenburg, the Philadelphia leader, was the chairman of the Committee on Frauds of the old Committee of One Hundred in our city. That committee convicted 28 ballot-thieves and ballot-box stuffers. The Lincoln Independent Republican Committee and our State Committee have a joint Committee on Election Frauds, of which Mr. Blankenburg is now a member, and it will do the same kind of work in the coming campaign. Mr. Blankenburg will be simply engaging in work he knows all about.

We warn Mr. Quay and his heelers that they will purchase the wrong men, fall into the pit they have dugged for others, be detected in the crimes they have planned, and have visited upon their own heads the penalties of an outraged law. We warn them in advance that the election must be an honest one, or they will be the victims of their own dishonesty. Can you beat Mr. Quay and his boodle? Yes: for a cause and a candidate that have no hope but in boodle may as well put crape on the door and appoint the day for the funeral. The cause is already dead, and the candidate defeated. But the defeat should be a crushing one. The Scriptures say that the Almighty makes the wrath of man to praise him sometimes. This is an occasion for a mighty display of that kind of wrath—a wrath that will smite to the dust the foul corrupters of the ballot who now threaten to besmirch the fair fame of the Republican party to elect a candidate who has not a ghost of a chance of election otherwise.

Republicans of Pennsylvania let the memory of the great deeds of the Republican party, and your reverence for its founders and leaders from Lincoln to Blaine rouse you to an exhibition of righteous wrath at the coming election that will forever end the domination of Boss Quay and all other bosses, and restore to the rank and file of the party the power to nominate candidates who have merit enough to command the votes of the people without a \$20,000 bribe in every rural county.

#### A CALL TO PREVENT FRAUD.

From the Philadelphia Times, October 15.

WE insist that each of the four parties organized for effort in the present political campaign, shall furnish one intelligent, earnest, and fearless representative to act on a joint committee to expose, prosecute, and punish election frauds, regardless of the party that attempts to pollute the ballot.

Such a man as Philip C. Garrett could fitly represent the Delamater Republicans; such a man as Justus C. Strawbridge could fitly represent the Lincoln or Independent Republicans; such a man as John C. Bullitt could fitly represent the Democrats, and such a man as Rev. Mr. Kynett could fitly represent the Prohibitionists.

Such a committee could, in one hour, obtain a guarantee from twenty or fifty men of undoubted responsibility for the prompt payment of all rewards offered for the conviction of ballot-thieves. The Times will gladly be one of either number, or of any other number, to pay its share of all rewards and costs of prosecuting such cases, no matter whether committed by supporters of Pattison or of Delamater.

It is only by the certain detection, prosecution, and punishment of ballot-thieves that fraud can be halted in this city this year. That the plans have been exhaustively perfected for an immense fraudulent vote in Philadelphia, and for fraudulent returns where possible, no longer admits of doubt; and honest citizens of all parties should unite at once to confront and defeat it.

It is an open, indeed, a very open, secret that unexampled political debauchery and fraud will be attempted in this city and State during the next two weeks. The general demoralization of the supporters of Delamater leaves no hope of success but in the wholesale corruption of the ballot. The proposition for a uniform State ticket to inaugurate the ballot reform that the Republican platform and the Republican candidate for Governor advocate, is treated with silent contempt by Senator Quay and his party leaders, and it is so treated solely because it would enable corrupted voters to cheat their criminal employers.

Let fraud be fearlessly confronted in this city by organized men whose names will strike terror among the ballot-thieves; turn the light on every rotten registration and every rotten election board; shadow every trader in votes, no matter by whom employed; have all fraudulent names eliminated from the lists of voters, and let there be competent and courageous men to arrest every ballot-thief who appears on election day and prosecute him to swift punishment. Unite to halt fraud!

#### CURRENT EXCERPTS.

##### THE COOLING POWER OF POETIC COMPOSITION.

Dr. Holmes, in The Atlantic Monthly.

THERE'S nothing in the world like rhymes to cool off a man's passion. You look at a blacksmith working on a bit of iron or steel. Bright enough it looked while it was on the hearth, in the midst of the red coal, the great bellows blowing away, and the rod or the horse-shoe as red or as white as the burning coals. How it fizzes as it goes into the trough of water, and how suddenly all the glow is gone! It looks black and cold enough now. Just so with your passionate incandescence. It is all well while it burns and scintillates in your emotional centres, without articulate and connected expression; but the minute you plunge it into the rhyme-trough it cools down, and becomes as dead and dull as the cold horse-shoe. It is true that if you lay it cold on the anvil and hammer away on it for a while it warms up somewhat. Just so with the rhyming fellow,—he pounds away on his verses, and they warm up a little. But don't let him think that this afterglow of composition is the same thing as the original passion. That found expression in a few *oh, oh's, at, at's, eh, eh's, hélas, hélas's*, and when the passion had burned itself out you got the rhymed verses, which, as I have said, are its ashes.

##### MACAULAY'S DEFECTS AND POPULARITY.

The Christian Union.

MACAULAY is more popular than ever; critical opinion rates him lower than ever; the two things may coexist without causing surprise. Indeed, the critics who may be supposed to be referred to are the very ones who have shown in the clearest way why Macaulay is and will long be immensely popular. Sales and editions are no adequate rejoinder to them, because they write in full view of the sales and editions. Matthew Arnold, for example, showed that he was well aware of Macaulay's extended sway, telling how his works stood next after the Bible and Shakespeare on the shelf of the settler's cabin in Australia. And why this is so no one has ever shown more clearly than Arnold himself, and that in the very essay which most strongly sets forth Macaulay's deficiencies. He is, says Arnold, the very author for those who are just awakening to the life of the intellect. He has great vigor and vivid color; he is positive and dogmatic; his opinions are given out like decisions of the Lord Chancellor; he ranges over vast kingdoms of human knowledge. This is what those who are just beginning to live the life of the intellect most want and delight in, and as the larger number of readers are at just that stage, and long will be, Macaulay's popularity will long continue, and continue to be great.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

AT EDGEWARE. By E. W. C. Pp. 352. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.

THE HAND WITH THE KEYS. By Kate W. Hamilton. Pp. 304. \$1.15. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.

THE WESTMINSTER QUESTION BOOK. International Series. 1891. A Manual for Teachers and Older Scholars. Vol. XVII. Pp. 192. 15c. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work.

THREE MILLIONS! OR THE WAY OF THE WORLD. By William T. Adams. ("Oliver Optic.") Pp. 464. Paper \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

- IN LOW RELIEF. A Bohemian Transcript. By Morley Roberts. [Appleton's Town and Country Library.] Pp. 297. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- SIR CHARLES NAPIER. By Col. Sir William F. Butler. Pp. 216. \$0.60. London: Macmillan & Co.
- A FABLE FOR CRITICS. By James Russell Lowell. With Vignette Portraits of the authors De Quibus Fabula Narratur. Pp. 101. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- MILLIONAIRES OF A DAY. An Inside History of The Great Southern California "Boom." By T. S. Van Dyke. Pp. 208. \$1.00. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.
- THE HOLY OF HOLIES. Sermons on Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Chapters of the Gospel of John. By Alexander MacLaran, D. D. Pp. 379. \$1.50. London: Alexander & Shephard.
- A TALE OF THE HOUSE OF THE WOLFINGS AND ALL THE KINDEEDS OF THE MARK. Written in Prose and in Verse. By William Morris. Pp. 387. \$2.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- CARDINAL NEWMAN. By Richard H. Hutton. Pp. 251. \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- THE TEMPTING OF PESCARA. By Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Translated from the German by Mrs. Clara Bell. Pp. 184. \$—. New York: W. S. Gottsberger & Co.
- AGAINST HEAVY ODDS. A Tale of Norse Heroism. By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Illustrated by W. L. Taylor. Pp. 177. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

### DRIFT.

A FORMER Pennsylvanian, now residing in Massachusetts, Mr. Herbert McIntosh, writes a strong letter to the Doylestown (Pa.) *Intelligencer* counselling Republicans to unload Quayism. In the course of it he says:

"In this commonwealth we are able, I think, somewhat more accurately to perceive the nature of the contest now in progress than those who are engaged in the struggle, and no doubt sometimes bewildered by the demand for party loyalty. I am not expressing simply my own views, as an interested observer of the situation, but the almost unanimous feeling of my acquaintance here, that the only loyalty to the party, worthy of the name, is to vote solidly against the Republican candidate for Governor. No Republican principle or policy is involved in this State election. Republican policy has been formulated by the first session of the present National Congress. Nobody affirms seriously that the defeat of Delamater means a reversal of the policy of Protection or a weakening of the demand for a supervision of federal elections.

"On the other hand, the election of Delamater will mean that a man occupying an exalted station may unblushingly commit crimes for which he should be imprisoned in the penitentiary; may dictate the nomination of a candidate against whom grave charges are made; place in the platform of its party a declaration of the party's continued confidence in his character which he does not himself dare to defend; and then appeal to party loyalty to carry out this amazing programme of unparalleled effrontery."

Any one who has ridden over the different roads, macadam, asphalt, and wood block, as laid in London, I am sure will give preference to the latter. Inquiries being made of drivers as to which road surface they preferred, they invariably gave preference to the wood; they said the asphalt soon used up their horses. I was told that a bill was before Parliament to abolish the use of asphalt pavements in London. It certainly is a painful sight to see the London bus and cab horses slipping and struggling on the asphalt roads, especially after rain. While in Paris the room we occupied at the Grand Hotel looked out on the square paved with asphalt, and we witnessed numerous slips and falls of the bus horses. After struggling to their feet they had to be led a short distance to where the wood pavement commenced. In Geneva a very fine wood pavement had been laid this summer, on the Rue du Mont Blanc, with the blocks separated. In Vienna I saw roads laid with blocks, so laid as to form an angle from the centre to the curb.—*Communication in Philad'a Ledger.*

That our transatlantic kinsmen form a majority of the annual visitors to Stratford-on-Avon, to the birthplace and mausoleum of Burns, and other literary shrines in the old country, is a circumstance which should be recorded to their praise. Americans, it appears, are almost the only persons who think it worth while to visit, in still semi-rural Highgate, the last resting place of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. A more dismal spot than that which contains the dust of the poet can hardly be imagined. Situated in the centre of the crypt of the chapel of Highgate Grammar School, which is entered by open archways from two sides of the building, the unsightly proportion of the tomb is conspicuous amid its lugubrious surroundings. On the flat surface of the massive stone is engraved the name "Coleridge," while immediately above the entrance to the vault a list of the family interments is inscribed. Alongside the poet's grave a temporary lodgment has been formed for a number of disused school desks, upon which, from their antique and rickety appearance, school boy predecessors of the poet may have practiced the engraver's art.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Supreme Court of Michigan has rendered an important decision sustaining the equal rights of colored people in public places. The case was that of a colored man who was refused the privilege of eating at a table where he had seated himself in a Detroit restaurant, but was told that if he would change his seat to another table he would be served. The proprietor admitted discrimination between white and colored people. The decision of the Supreme Court is that a colored man is a citizen under the Constitution and cannot be discriminated against, and that the only question which should have been considered by the lower court was the amount of damages.

One Cold is sometimes contracted on top of another, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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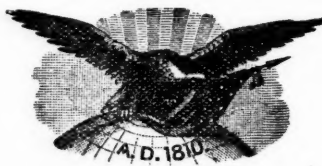
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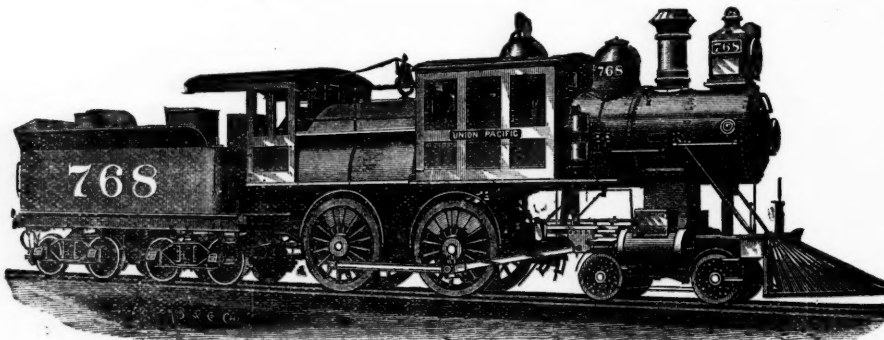
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